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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Korionov Charges U.S. With Wrecking Talks AA 1
[PRAVDA 30 Aug]
Kozyakov on Reasons for Soviet Cruise Tests AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bloc Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet in Berlin BB 1
CEMA Developments in Fishing Industry Noted BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gramov Addresses Friendship-84 Closing Ceremony CC 1
Security Council Hits Israel, U.S. on Lebanon CC 1
Pustov Views Pentagon's Role in Mediterranean CC 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Aug]
L. Ponomarev Marks Nonaligned Movement Day CC 5
WPC Issues Statement for World Peace Day CC 6

KAL INCIDENT

PRAVDA Looks Back at KAL Boeing Incident DD 1
[Ovchinnikov, 31 Aug]
Lyutyy Scores U.S. 'Lies' on KAL Incident DD 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Aug]
Nikolayev Compares U-2 Flights to KAL Mission DD 5
Former Official Claims CIA Responsible DD 6
[Lyutyy]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Nevada Underground Nuclear Explosion Noted A 1
Kokoshin Comments on U.S. Plan for ABM System A 1
IZVESTIYA Rejoinder on Reagan's Bombing Joke A 2
[Palladin, 29 Aug]
Byrd Criticism of Reagan Administration Viewed A 2
[Mikheyev in IZVESTIYA 29 Aug]
Shishkin Views Republican Party Platform A 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Aug]

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Reports Hungary's Marjai's PRC Visit [29 Aug] B 1
PRC Friendship Society Delegation in Leningrad B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

KCNA Cited on U.S. 'Spy' Plane in DPRK Airspace C 1
Japanese Opposition Leader Supports Soviet Policy [Zatsepin] C 1
Japanese TU Delegates Meet Shalayev, Depart C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Foreign Affairs Ministry's Fokin in Nepal [cross-reference] D 1
Beloshapko Contrasts U.S. Words, Deeds on DRA D 1
Indian Astronauts Conclude USSR Visit 24 Aug [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Aug] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Reports 18-27 Aug SRV CP Delegation Visit [29 Aug] E 1
Ashimov, Others at Meeting Marking SRV Day E 1
PRAVDA Views South Pacific Nuclear-Free Plan [30 Aug] E 1
Effect of New Zealand Arms Ban Analyzed E 2
Soviet-Malaysian Ties Reviewed on National Day [Geronin] E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

PAP Interview With Polish Deputy Premier Cited F 1
PRAVDA Cites Honecker on Preventing War [28 Aug] F 2
Banska Bystrica Rally Marks Slovak Uprising [PRAVDA 29 Aug] F 2
Comparison of Husak-Ustinov Talks Report F 3
Comparison of Ustinov-Lenart Dinner Speeches F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Effects of U.S. Sanctions on W. Europe Analyzed [Yenikeyev] G 1
Grigoryants Criticizes West German Arms Industry [IZVESTIYA 28 Aug] G 2

FRG's SPD Document Urges Military Spending Cuts G 5
NEW TIMES Hits FRG Minister Windelen's Article G 5
FRG 'Revanchism' Linked to Nazi Rehabilitation G 6
[Levin]
FRG Citizens Oppose 'Reprisals' Against Communists G 8
[Kulbitskiy]
Shalayev Receives FRG TU Officials 30 August G 8
U.S. Planning Exploding Pipeline in E. Turkey G 8
U.S. Interest in Turkish Border Area Analyzed G 9
Western Campaign Against Peace Fighters Scored G 9
[Serebrennikov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Sharon: Jordan Is Part of Greater Israel H 1
[Biryukov]
UN Security Council Meeting on Lebanon Reported H 1
[Chernyshov]
Soviet-Jordan Friendship Meeting Opens H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angola's Moura, USSR's Ilichev Confer in Moscow J 1
[IZVESTIYA 29 Aug]
Soviet-Angolan Statement on Barkauskas Visit J 1
[IZVESTIYA 29 Aug]
Barkauskas, Delegation Hold Talks in Mozambique J 2
[IZVESTIYA 30 Aug]
Knyazhov on U.S. Envoy's Visit to South Africa J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reviews New Book by Politburo's Grishin R 1
[25 Aug]
AUCCTU Official Addresses Moscow Antiwar Rally R 4
Ukraine to Mark Liberation Anniversary 12 Oct R 5
Memorial Plaque to Andropov Unveiled in Moscow R 5
Igor Andropov Appointed Ambassador to Greece R 5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Vrublevskiy Analyzes Socialism's Labor Potential S 1
[PRAVDA 17 Aug]
Mismanagement at Kazakh Geology Ministry S 5
[Zheleznyak]
Briefs: Tsentrosoyuz Press Conference; Uzbek Land Reclamation; S 6
Field-to-Shelf Harvesting

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Ob, Irtysh River Diversion Plan Outlined T 1
[Yudin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 29 Aug]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Harvesting Progress T 2
[Osychkin, 30 Aug]
Order of Merit to Azerbaijan Livestock Breeders T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1591 Satellite Launched 30 August U 1
Salyut-7 Cosmonauts Report Intercosmos Project U 1
Committee Chairman on Nuclear Power, Safety U 2
Deputy Minister Notes Progress on Gas Pipeline U 2
Briefs: Ship Navigated by Satellite U 3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hits JANE'S Yearbook Allegations V 1
[26 Aug]

KORIONOV CHARGES U.S. WITH WRECKING TALKS

PM310811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov's "Political Observer's Remarks": "They Are Wrecking Dialogue"]

[Text] The adventurous course of the incumbent Washington administration, aimed at all-around exacerbation of international tension and preparation for nuclear war, is causing growing condemnation and indignation in the world. In the eyes of millions of people the White House today is the headquarters of the most frenzied enemies of peace. It can be noticed that sufficiently broad circles, even in the United States itself, understand the danger for all peoples, including the American people, with which the Republican government's policy is fraught.

This is why the White House master, whenever he gets on a platform, starts beating his breast and assuring all and sundry that his image as a warmonger is, or so he claims, incorrect.

No sooner had he left the rostrum of the Republican Party convention in Dallas, than the President made his way to Chicago, where the annual convention of the reactionary organization "Veterans of Foreign Wars" was taking place. Once again the audience was showered with a stream of demagoguery and crudest distortion of facts. It was all done in an attempt to prove that the White House has no other desire than the preservation of peace.

R. Reagan's rhetoric in Chicago is just another link in the chain of efforts made by the present ruling clique in the United States to deceive the world public and diminish the vigilance of the peoples. Simultaneously with doses of "peace-loving" speeches, the White House is pouring forth a growing stream of all kinds of "appeals" to foreign countries, containing assurances that the Washington administration is like an "unsullied virgin...."

The head of the incumbent administration asserts: "We have made a new beginning, a dramatic, far-reaching step toward a much better, safer, and more secure future." Not sparing any words, he is straining to assure gullible people that the administration he heads has put forward "one of the most extensive arms control programs in history...."

The speaker, of course, failed to produce any confirmation of this claim, for the simple reason that no such confirmation exists anywhere. It was decided to immure truth behind an even more stunning claim: It appears that, during the Geneva talks on strategic nuclear arms and intermediate nuclear forces, the United States "proposed seven different initiatives."

What is the truth? In actual fact not a single one of these famous "initiatives" had anything in common with real arms reduction. All of the U.S. side's proposals pursued primarily the goal of leaving Washington's hands free to implement more and more new military programs aimed at altering the prevailing balance of forces to its advantage and attaining military superiority for the United States.

This is precisely why the Soviet proposal to make Europe entirely free from nuclear weapons — both intermediate and tactical — was rejected "out of hand." This is precisely why the U.S. side torpedoes the Geneva talks and deadlocks all other talks whose purpose is to lead to an end of the arms race and disarmament. The real meaning of Washington's "initiatives" can be reduced to a striving to undermine the USSR defense capability by all means and tricks, while leaving untouched the Pentagon's vast military machine, the machine of aggression and war.

The United States, as we hear daily from the White House, is "prepared for peace." But "peace" Washington-style, is by no means the peace the peoples desire. No, people in the U.S. capital interpret peace in a highly original manner: It is the very same "peace from positions of strength" whose militarist nature is clear to every objective person. The Republicans' entire election campaign demagoguery can be reduced essentially to a single thesis, which they are attempting to instill in people's minds at all costs: The buildup of the military strength of the United States and its NATO allies allegedly...furthers the cause of peace.

But let us get back to the President's Chicago speech. "Without military strength," he said, "there can be no effective diplomacy, no meaningful negotiations...." Really, "negotiations" within the sights of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles? What sober-minded person could consider these to be real negotiations?

In actual fact, the White House incumbent does not even deem it necessary to make a secret of the way he would like to conduct "negotiations." The President proclaimed boastfully in Chicago: "Early next month, the first B-1 bomber will roll off the production line;" four new Trident submarines are now in service and "seven more are under construction;" "today we have completed five successful tests of the Peacekeeper (this is the name Washington has sacrilegiously given to the MX, the new U.S. first-strike missile) and deployment plans are on schedule." The picture would be even more complete if we were to quote the following passage from the Chicago speech: "Grenada is free, and the entire region of the Caribbean is more peaceful and secure than before." The cynicism it must take to describe the stifling of freedom in Grenada by the Pentagon's military and the transformation of the Caribbean into one of the most dangerous hotbeds of armed conflict as a peace action!"

The White House's vain attempts to make black white will not achieve their goal. In the United States, increasingly persistent voices can be heard asserting that the administration's policy has created a real obstruction in the path of instituting arms control, since it has been and remains an opponent of all kinds of control; it is being reasonably noted that Washington has been and remains unwilling to hold any talks with the USSR because it does not understand their importance and asserts that such talks would be seen as a "a sign of weakness" by the United States.

Finding themselves under fire from growing criticism, administration spokesmen fuss, dodge, and assure that "nothing serious is happening." Furthermore, they do not hesitate to deliberately deceive the peoples, claiming that some kind of "contacts" -- and even, despite everything, almost "negotiations" -- are supposedly taking place between the United States and the USSR.

R. Reagan proclaimed in his speech at the convention of the "Veterans of Foreign Wars:" "One cannot sit in the Oval Office without realizing the awesome responsibility of protecting peace and freedom and preserving human life. The responsibility cannot be met with good intentions alone."

It is possible to agree with these words. The cnly problem is that the true intentions of the author of this claim have nothing in common with either the protection of peace or the ensuring of human rights. They are aimed in the diametrically opposite direction. It is no accident that the U.S. President declares: "I believe we've come too far to turn back now." Yes, the U.S. ruling circles have truly gone too far along the path of fanning confrontation, sowing enmity and hatred among peoples, and preparing for war.

The Reagan administration is continuing to muddy the waters. Nevertheless, its attempts to present itself as some kind of advocate of dialogue will deceive no one. It is the administration itself that destroys the very basis for dialogue and renders talks impossible. And it alone bears the entire responsibility for this.

III. 31 Aug 84 AA 3 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

KOZYAKOV ON REASONS FOR SOVIET CRUISE TESTS

LD301134 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The announcement of the Soviet Defense Ministry that this country has carried out successful tests of long-range land-based cruise missiles has given rise to much comment in the United States and other countries. Why has this country been forced to develop and test these weapons? Here is a commentary from Vladislav Kozyakov of our staff:

The history of the development of long-range cruise missiles is highly significant. As soon as the first reports about the development of these weapons in the United States appeared the Soviet Union proposed that the two countries renounce them on a reciprocal basis. This country tabled that proposal at the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation in the mid-seventies, as the SALT II treaty was being drawn up. The Soviet Union believes that it is much easier to reach an agreement on banning a weapon while it is still on the drawing board than to try and reach such an agreement after the weapon has been developed and deployed. At the time the American Administration ignored the Soviet proposal. It insisted that long-range cruise missiles, even if they carry nuclear warheads, do not belong to a category of strategic weapons.

In 1977, President Carter announced his decision to begin the deployment of the cruise missile. After continued Soviet insistence at the Soviet-American talks, it was written into the protocol of the SALT II treaty that the two sides assumed an obligation to refrain from deploying long-range land- and sea-based cruise missiles. That important provision of the treaty has not been implemented because the Reagan administration refused to ratify an agreement signed in 1979. It was becoming increasingly clear that the U.S. Administration is viewing cruise missiles as a means of gaining nuclear supremacy over the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration launched an ambitious program for the production of 13,000 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads before the end of the decade, at a total cost of $15 billion. At the same time, the United States has ignored all Soviet proposals for blocking that channel of the arms race by either banning cruise missiles or limiting all types of cruise missiles to a maximum.

At the Geneva talks on nuclear weapon reduction, the Soviet Union proposed that the entire class of cruise missiles be removed. The Reagan administration, however, rejected the Soviet proposal out of hand and it soon became clear why it had done that. In October of 1983 the United States began deploying its nuclear first-strike missiles of a new generation in Western Europe. The deployment included land-based cruise missiles. Having done that, the Reagan administration torpedoed the Geneva talks on both medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons. That is how the development of cruise missile proceeded.

All Soviet initiatives for preventing these weapons from being developed have invariably remained unanswered by the United States. All Soviet warnings that it will not be indifferent to the deployment of American cruise missiles have been ignored by Washington. In the circumstances, the Soviet Union had no other option but to take prompt action to ensure its own defenses and security and the defense and security of its friends and allies. Announcing the successful testing of its long-range and land-based cruise missiles, the Soviet Union said that it will continue to do everything within its power to achieve arms limitation and reduction in real arms. If the U.S. Administration continues to press for military superiority, however, the Soviet Union will be forced to continue to take retaliatory measures to prevent the balance of forces between it and the United States and the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO from being broken up.

BLOC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

LD302130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] A meeting of deputy foreign ministers from the socialist countries was held in Berlin from 28-30 August at the invitation of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the fruitful exchange of opinions were delegations from the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the CSSR. Representatives of the CEMA Secretariat also took part in the meeting, which was devoted to preparations for the 39th UN General Assembly session.

CEMA DEVELOPMENTS IN FISHING INDUSTRY NOTED

LD302153 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Leningrad August 30 TASS -- The large-tonnage trawler of the "Antarktida" type designed by Soviet specialists is intended for operation in the ice-bound south Polar ocean. The ship is intended first of all to catch and process krill but can also catch in the process various types of fish. Using replaceable equipment the processing plant on board the trawler can switch from one product to another. The trawler will be co-produced by the USSR, the GDR and Poland.

A TASS correspondent was told by the chief engineer of the Leningrad Design Institute of the Fishing Fleet Yuriy Rizanov that this project was worked out in accordance with the long-term programme of developing the fishing fleet of CMEA countries. The programme spans the period to the year 2000 and provides for the building of fishing ships of 28 types on the basis of co-production and international division of labour.

The development of fishing in deep-water areas of the open ocean (after the introduction of 200-mile economic zones by littoral states), the catch of new types of fish and sea organisms, the development of mariculture and coastal fishing in territorial waters necessitate the technical re-equipment of the fleet, Yuriy Rizanov explained. Thus, in accordance with the programme new super trawlers with unlimited sailing range and intended for the fast trawling of tunny and bonito as well as squid will be built for CMEA countries at GDR shipyards according to a design of GDR engineers. Soviet shipbuilders have undertaken to build a series of vessels for the catch of sprats, herring and Far Eastern Saury pike. Floating fish-processing ships are also being built according to a Soviet project. The novelties of the future fleet include a series of floating canneries, prawn trawlers, research and ship-scouting ships.

The fleet that will be built at shipyards in the USSR, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia will have fully interchangeable engines, navigational and ship-scouting equipment and spares.

GRAMOV ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP-84 CLOSING CEREMONY

LD303101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Naum Damarskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] Male and female basketball players have completed the Moscow stage of the "Friendship-84" international games. A festive soiree in connection with the end of the games was held in Moscow's Rossiya concert hall. Marat Vladimirovich Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and the "Friendship 84" Organizing Committee, who addressed those who had gathered for the soiree, said:

[Begin Gramov recording] More than 2,300 sportsmen, trainers, official representatives and guests of honor from 50 countries of the world arrived for the "Friendship" tournaments in Moscow and Tallinn. The competitions took place in an atmosphere of the greatest good will. All the participants were provided with equal conditions for competing. To no small degree this was promoted by the unbiased Moscow spectators. The best sports installations in Moscow and Tallinn were provided for competitors in the tournaments to ensure that the competitions were successful. It is pleasant to note that many competitors at the "Friendship" games scaled new sporting heights.

Altogether in the games, 18 world records and 128 national records were set. In 47 events on the Olympic program, sportsmen put in 94 performances surpassing those achieved in the Olympics. It could be pointed out by way of comparison that 11 world records and just 45 Olympic records were set at the Los Angeles games. More than 500,000 spectators attended the competitions in Moscow and Tallinn. [end recording]

Yes, the basketball in Moscow crowned this splendid sports festival. But, of course, in September the attention of sports fans will turn to chess and hockey. Under the chairmanship of Comrade Demichev, chairman of the organizing committee and USSR minister of culture, a session was held of the organizing committee for the holding of matches for this year's world chess championship. Issues connected with the preparations for, and holding of, these matches were examined.

SECURITY COUNCIL HITS ISRAEL, U.S. ON LEBANON

LD311044 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 31 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Baykov reports: Tel Aviv's policy of annexing captured South Lebanese territories, which is being carried out with U.S. support, has come under sharp criticisms at a U.N. Security Council meeting here, convened at the request of the Lebanese Government which has called the attention of the community of nations to the Israeli authorities' illegal activities in southern Lebanon.

Clovis Maksoud, permanent observer of the league of Arab countries at the United Nations, stressed at the meeting that the experience of illegally "developing" the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights was now being put to wide use by Israelis on Lebanese soil. Israeli occupation had spelled wholesale repressions, shootings of defenseless civilians and systematic round-ups and arrests to the population of southern Lebanon.

The Zionists' actions were also undermining the economic life in the captured districts and disrupting their economic links with the rest of the country.

Speaking on behalf of the non-aligned countries, Vinay Verma, Indian representative to the United Nations, said that such actions by the Israeli aggressors constituted a direct violation of the U.N. Charter as well as international legal standards. He recalled that the 7th non-aligned summit had reaffirmed Lebanon's right to territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Others speakers at the meeting, including representatives of Lebanon, Syria, Kuwait and other countries, denounced the U.S. continued support for the Israeli aggression. Washington, they said, was doing everything possible to prevent the implementation of the Security Council's decisions on an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. Thereby it was dooming southern Lebanon to the lot suffered by the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, that is to the lot of being followed up by Israel.

Richard Ovinnikov, first deputy permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, said the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the occupation forces' consolidation of their foothold on Lebanese soil would have been impossible without U.S. backing. But it was high time both Tel Aviv and Washington had realized that their policy of flagrantly flouting the sovereign rights of states was doomed to failure both in the Middle East and elsewhere.

The Soviet delegate stressed that the resolution of a problem of Lebanon was impossible without a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East. An extended program of action towards that end had been set forth by the Soviet Union in its proposals last July. They had offered an alternative to the policy of increasing imperialist military presence in the Middle East, Richard Ivinnikov said.

The USSR's delegation supported Lebanon's appeal to the United Nations. It was the council's duty to demand that Israel immediately abandon its policy of terror in the occupied territory of Lebanon. Israel must cancel all discriminatory measures of a political, economic or other nature introduced there against the local population, the Soviet representative stressed.

PUSTOV VIEWS PENTAGON'S ROLE IN MEDITERRANEAN

PM301859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Military-political review by international observer V. Pustov: "The Mediterranean in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] The convention of the ruling U.S. Republican Party held this week in an atmosphere of chauvinist frenzy, shameless militarism and anti-Sovietism, adopted its election platform -- a kind of "bible" for the latter-day transatlantic "crusaders." It speaks frankly of Washington's intention to expand its military presence and activate its interference in all parts of the world and to involve its NATO allies still more persistently in its adventurist, hegemonistic policy and openly proclaims a course toward preparing for war. In this connection, it sets as a priority task the further consolidation of the southern flank of the U.S.-headed NATO bloc. Therefore, it expresses satisfaction with the conclusion of new agreements on U.S.-NATO military bases in a number of Mediterranean countries and the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Italy.

The NATO strategists and politicians call the Mediterranean Sea and littoral south European countries the bloc's southern flank. They attack special importance to this region, first of all because the Mediterranean, linking Europe, Asia, and Africa, enables the U.S.-NATO command to create a real threat to the security of the southern regions of the USSR and its European allies as well as the security of countries with progressive regimes in Africa and the Near and Middle East.

To implement its hegemonistic designs, Washington keeps the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. The fleet's basic components are usually an aircraft carrier with up to 95 aircraft on board, including nuclear weapon delivery vehicles capable of reaching Soviet territory, 14 escort vessels, and 5 nuclear submarines. Depending on the situation, the 6th Fleet can be rapidly reinforced by the U.S. 2d Fleet, which is in the Atlantic. Admiral Watkins, U.S. Navy chief of staff, has spoken of the possibility of concentrating in the Mediterranean not one, but two or even four aircraft carriers, that is, ships that have a particularly destabilizing effect on the military political situation in the regions in which they are situated. The importance of the 6th Fleet has also increased in recent years because its personnel (and the personnel of the 7th Fleet in the Pacific) is used to form the large U.S. naval grouping in the Indian Ocean, which is threatening the security of the littoral countries.

Like any U.S. naval grouping thousands of miles from U.S. shores, the 6th Fleet is called a U.S. floating gendarme. THE WASHINGTON POST used an even more descriptive epithet: A "watchdog." Obviously taking into account the fact that, while guarding the selfish interests of U.S. imperialism, the fleet constantly bares its predatory teeth now in one part of the Mediterranean, now in another. And it does not even restrict itself to mere display. During the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, undertaken with Washington's blessing, ships of the 6th Fleet also rampaged off Lebanese shores, sowing death and destruction on Lebanese soil.

The 6th Fleet undertook its latest act of armed provocation in late July against Libya when aircraft from the aircraft carrier Saratoga invaded the airspace of that sovereign state. It was not simply a piratical action of a fortuitous nature, or an action undertaken on orders from some irresponsible officials. It was approved, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, by Pentagon and White House officials. Inspired from above by high-ranking "hawks," the U.S. officers, the newspaper notes, "gloatingly recall to this day" another act of piracy -- how in 1981 aircraft from the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz attacked and shot down two Libyan aircraft in the same region.

Such acts of state terrorism have perfectly specific goals. First, to intimidate the countries that pursue an independent policy inconvenient to the U.S. Administration. Second, on the far-fetched pretext of the need to repel the imaginary Libyan threat or any other "threat," to build up the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean still further.

The U.S.-NATO military base system is in operation there and is being expanded and improved. The territories of Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey are ensnared in it. It includes large-scale air and Navy bases, ground troops and Marine garrisons, air defense missile positions, stocks of nuclear weapons, ammunition, and supplies, air and space observation posts, coastal sonar tracking stations, signals and electronic reconnaissance centers, communications centers, and other installations serving various purposes.

Particularly dangerous among these is the U.S. ground-launched cruise missile base in the little spot of Comiso on the Italian island of Sicily. It is planned to site 112 launchers for these missiles there. Of these, 32 are already in a state of combat readiness. They do not threaten the socialist countries alone. Considering their range, (2,500 km) these first-strike nuclear weapons can reach regions deep inside Africa and the Near East and strike targets both in the littoral countries like Libya or Syria and also in more remote ones -- Mali, Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and others.

The peoples of the Arab east are becoming increasingly clearly aware of the U.S. nuclear missile threat. They also see the danger emanating from Washington's attempts to drag them into its military adventures one way or another.

Here is what K. Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of Egypt's National Progressive Unionist Grouping, has to say on the subject: "Any link between Egypt and U.S. strategy and Washington's global plans makes our country a target in a nuclear confrontation. We are very perturbed by U.S. attempts to infiltrate Egypt and other Arab countries."

Recently, such attempts have been made on the pretext of minesweeping in the Red Sea. The Pentagon smartly dispatched military mine-clearing helicopters, military transport aircraft, and ships with crews totalling 1,400 men. They were joined by British and French ships. Italian ships also hurried to the spot. In brief, a concentration of the armed forces of the four NATO countries that cobbled together the notorious "multinational force" in Lebanon is taking place there. As is well known, the stay of these forces there was marked by piracy and atrocities. Washington has just officially announced that the Reagan administration has decided to send the aircraft carrier America to the Red Sea as well.

The Near and Middle East countries have started speaking anxiously of the danger of the "NATO-ization" of the region immediately adjacent to the oil fields. It is stressed here that the "mine crisis" is the Americans' doing. They have provoked it with a view to turning their military presence in the region into a permanent factor with a view to creating one more bridgehead for interfering in the affairs of other peoples. The South Yemen newspaper 14 OCTOBER notes that in terms of their nature, the mine explosions in the Red Sea are very reminiscent of those that occurred not so long ago in Nicaragau's territorial waters and were carried out, as is well known, by the CIA. And the newspaper AL-KHALIJ, published in the United Arab Emirates, has frankly stated that the United States is responsible for mining the Red Sea.

All these actions should be viewed in close connection with Washington's intrigues in the Mediterranean and its attempts to regain its lost imperialist positions in the Near East and Persian Gulf. The shortest sea and air routes by which U.S. and other foreign forces are now being built up in the Red Sea zone pass through the Mediterranean basin. It is these routes that will be used for strategic transfers of U.S. troops from the United States and West Europe to the Near and Middle East if Washington decides to undertake an armed invasion of the region's countries.

Not relying only on its own interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, which number 293,000 men, the Pentagon is also seeking to rely on similar forces being created in Italy and France. All the more so since the tasks of these forces, as of the U.S. forces, are highly similar in that they are aimed at operating beyond Europe. AFP stresses that the Pentagon and NATO welcomed "with profound satisfaction" the creation of the French "Rapid Action Force," which numbers 47,000 men. And not without cause. Incited by Washington, Paris has sent units and subunits of that force to Chad, rent by internecine armed conflict. Its transatlantic NATO partner would like to use the French to turn Chad's territory into a stronghold for combating the African peoples who have chosen the path of independent development.

Washington is playing a perfidious game in the eastern Mediterranean, too. Greece, which has officially stated that it does not intend "to sacrifice its sovereign rights to the NATO alliance," is the target of its threats and crude pressure. As is well known, Athens has refused to approve the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe, advocates the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the development of economic cooperation and friendly relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries, and opposes Cyprus' partition and its transformation into a U.S.-NATO bridgehead. The Greek people most resolutely demand the country's withdrawal from the aggressive NATO bloc and the immediate abolition of U.S. military bases.

All this has angered the Reagan administration. At its bidding, the U.S. press has launched a campaign of libel and abusive attacks on Athens' policy. To drive Greece from its independent course, it is being blackmailed with the possibility that the United States will render even more military aid to Ankara, which has territorial disputes with Athens. Thus, quite recently the White House intimated to Greece that it intends to ban the sale of F-5 military aircraft to it and that they will be supplied to Turkey. Moreover, free of charge.

Washington assigns Turkey the role of bridgehead for military operations against the USSR in the Transcaucasus and against the socialist countries on the Balkan peninsula, and the role of transhipment base in moving the Rapid Deployment Force to the Near and Middle East. There are 7 large military bases and over 50 other U.S. military establishments in Turkey right now, including reconnaissance centers evacuated from Iran.

U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, is intimidating the Turks with the nonexistent "Soviet threat" in an attempt to provoke them to break international treaties. Quite recently he advised them to "close" their straits to Soviet ships if the situation in the region was aggravated. Washington, the Turkish newspaper TERCUMAN warns, is prepared to expand cooperation with Turkey only on terms that run counter to its national interests.

The dangerous militarist orientation of U.S. policy in the Mediterranean is becoming increasingly obvious in the light of President Reagan's jesting attack of unprecedented hostility toward the USSR. Successive military adventures undertaken by Washington are threatening peace not only in that region, but far beyond it. This requires heightened vigilance from all those who hold the future of mankind dear.

L. PONOMAREV MARKS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DAY

LD302221 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

September 1 is celebrated world-wide as the Non-Aligned Movement Day, which has involved nowadays nearly 100 countries, including a number of socialist states, with a total population of 1,500 million. They are predominantly developing countries with different socio-political systems and [word indistinct] social economic and cultural development. Yet all of them are united by the wish to free themselves ultimately from all forms of imperialist oppression and to assert firmly the principles of peace, freedom and equality in international relations.

The movement originated practically way back in the fifties on the basis of the national liberation struggle of peoples against imperialism, when the balance of forces in the world began increasingly changing in favour of socialism, democracy and national liberation. The Non-aligned Movement organizationally formed in 1961 since the first non-aligned conference. Nowadays the movement has grown into an influential force in the international arena making a positive contribution to resolving important problems of the present.

The main content of the Non-aligned Movement at the present stage is struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and for establishing a fair economic order in international relations. The Soviet Union treats with understanding the struggle waged by the developing countries for their liberation from all forms of discrimination and inequality in international relations. The non-aligned states and the socialist countries hold identical or close stands on many crucial international issues, on which mankind's destinies depend.

They are issues pertaining to disarmament, to putting an end to the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, strengthening and spreading detente to all parts of the world.

Apart from political problems, the non-aligned countries today put to the foreground economic problems, first and foremost, the demand for a restructuring of international economic relations along the principles of equality and justice. Such a restructuring would contribute to the speediest elimination of economic and social backwardness of many developing countries.

These tasks of the Non-aligned Movement meet with profound understanding and support in the Soviet Union. A diametrically opposite stand is held by the leaders of the current United States Administration, who are out to force their economic and political rule above all on the developong countries. It is precisely the Washington leaders, who are doing their utmost to prevent the establishment of a new fair economic order in the world, whipping up a nuclear hysteria in Europe and the Far East.

The militaristic aggressive foreign policy of the "Reagan team" is most convincing evidence that no state, whether it be in Asia, Africa or Latin America, can feel safe from nuclear blackmail by the United States, if it does not join actively in the struggle for preventing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Today Western Europe is under intensive nuclear missile pressure from the USA, but tomorrow countries in other parts of the world may find themselves in the same position.

The Non-aligned Movement orginated under the slogan of struggle against imperialism, for peace, freedom, independence and equality of peoples. These aims have retained to this day their paramount significance in the struggle of all progressive forces for peaceful coexistence on earth.

WPC ISSUES STATEMENT FOR WORLD PEACE DAY

LD302046 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Helsinki August 30 TASS -- A statement on World Peace Day September 1st this year will mark the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two. This most bloody world war, which was started by fascist Germany's aggression against Poland, ended in 1945 with the USA dropping the first atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, says the statement of the World Peace Council issued on Thursday [30 August]. More than 50 million people principally from three continents, including 20 million in the USSR, lost their lives on battle-fields, in bombing raids, from bullets of firing squads or in the gas chambers of Nazi concentration camps. Thousands of towns and villages were destroyed, monuments marking the history of civilisation and the heritage of centuries were ruined. The cemeteries and memorial monuments at: Leningrad, Coventry, Warsaw, Boulogne, Amsterdam, Volgograd, Ancona, Auschwitz, Dachau, Lidice, Alexandria, Tobruk, Minsk, Buchenwald, Normandy, Belgrade and thousands of other places in Europe, Asia and Africa and also in North America and Australia remind us of the ocean of blood and tears, unhappiness and despair of those terrible days and call upon all human-beings to stop the madness of the arms race, which is leading to the next confrontation which will no doubt be an annihilating nuclear world war.

Nowadays -- When as a result of imperialistic policies from a position of strength, to which NATO states have returned, we are facing the drastic excacerbation of international relations, growing tension and global hostilities -- when the arms race escalation is growing at an unprecedented scale and U.S. first-strike missiles are deployed in the FRG, Great Britain and Italy and are already in a combat position to strike the USSR and other socialist countries, -- when the USA launches a program of development and preparation of space weapons in readiness for a "star war" -- when state terrorism, a "crusade" against socialist states, adventurism, open military invasions, propaganda aggressions and politically motivated economic sanctions are practiced -- when the

basis of the foundation for European security and cooperation, which means respecting the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, is questioned and revanchist trends in the FRG are inflamed by U.S. policy and NATO Council decisions -- when the astronomical cost of the arms race -- in money, raw materials and technological expertise is impoverishing the masses of people everywhere, depriving them of their living standards and paralyzing international cooperation and development of the majority of countries -- when tension, hostilities, and armed conflicts are fed and sponsored by imperialist forces in the Middle East, Central America and Asia -- when world peace is again in great jeopardy we must recall the historical lessons and consequences demonstrated by World War Two.

It should be understood by everybody that the post war territorial and political order in Europe, being the essence of a coalition victory over Nazi fascism, is an irreversible fact of European reality, confirmed by the CSCE act, which has provided the foundation on which it has been possible to obtain 39 years of peace in Europe. Any attempts to destabilize this order, to question its principles formulated in Yalta and Potsdam or which alters the military balance is a blow against the security of this continent and world peace. The way towards durable peace in Europe is through the continuation of the policy of detente, which has no rational alternative, through the building of equal security for all European states by renunciation of the use of military force by adherence to the principle of "no first use," by effective mutual reduction in military forces, arsenals and budgets, by introduction of nuclear weapon-free zones and of course by continuation of the CSCE process. To attain these aims, a real breakthrough and progress at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament and at the Vienna MBFR talks are talks urgently needed. All states parties to those negotiations should demonstrate in practice their genuine political will to achieve, through dialogue, progress towards active continuation of the CSCE process.

The people of the world are anxiously awaiting this. Let World Peace Day, observed on September 1st, commemorating that tragic history 40 years ago be used for deep political reflection on today's situation. Let it lead all people of good will to join anti-war protest actions. Peace movements should join and support the trade unions who also observe this day as the international day of trade union action for peace. Our demand for the stopping and reversal of deployment in Western Europe of American intermediate-range missiles should be repeated with a new strength, since their deployment has led to a drastic aggravation of the political military situation and thus bringing to an end the Geneva disarmament talks. This will lead to the cancellation of Soviet counter-measures and create the condition for a meaningful resumption of disarmament talks. The campaign for an immediate freeze of nuclear arsenals by all nuclear-weapon states and serious negotiations towards rapid reduction and elimination of all nuclear weapons, the banning and liquidating of chemical weapons -- should be developed with a new force and intensity.

PRAVDA LOOKS BACK AT KAL BOEING INCIDENT

PM311055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Truth Is Stronger Than Lies"]

[Text] A year ago the USSR air defenses put an end to a carefully planned U.S. operation involving a whole range of air force, naval, ground, and even space facilities of American intelligence. The passengers of a South Korean Boeing 747 airliner were the victims of that multipurpose military-political provocation. On the night of 31 August-1 September 1983 the airliner intruded into Soviet airspace over Kamchatka and Sakhalin and was shot down after all means of inducing the intruder to land at the nearest airfield had been exhausted.

Since then the organizers of that crime have swamped the Soviet Union with malicious slander in a vain attempt to cover up their traces and to use the destruction of the passenger aircraft as grounds for another unbridled anti-Soviet campaign.

But truth is stronger than lies. Throughout the past year competent Western specialists have repeatedly raised and analyzed in the press questions to which Washington propaganda has never given a cogent reply. How could an aircraft equipped with first-class navigational facilities deviate from its route by more than 500 km? Why did the pilot not correct his course when he was over Kamchatka, although he knew that his entire route as far as the Japanese islands should pass over the ocean? Why did the Boeing 747 not simply roam in Soviet airspace for 2-1/2 hours but maneuver in a precise manner in order to overfly the most important strategic objectives? Why did the ground services responsible for the New York-Seoul route not take measures to return the airliner to an international corridor or inform the Soviet authorities about the supposedly "stray" aircraft?

An article in this year's August issue of the American magazine THE NATION may serve as an example of the articles on this topic meant for serious readers. Its author, David Pearson, devoted his doctoral thesis to military communications and management systems, and he examines the "Sakhalin incident" as a specialist in that sphere. "The U.S. Administration," he writes, "struck a pose of outraged innocence, declaring that the South Korean aircraft had gotten into Soviet airspace by accident, unbeknown to the American services, and was shot down without warning. But now, a year later, a careful and comprehensive analysis of new data which have come to light forces us to draw the conclusion that the official American reports on that incident were neither full nor reliable."

Pearson convincingly proves that various U.S. military and intelligence departments, including the National Security Agency, the CIA, and the command center at the Pentagon, must have known that the South Korean airliner had gone off course long before it was over Sakhalin. The White House and the Defense Department had plenty of time to instruct the civil air traffic control services to correct its course. However, that was not done. Did all the American intelligence, communications, command, and management systems really have an inexplicable malfunction that night? "It is far more likely," the author states, "that the U.S. Administration -- it is still not clear at what level -- made a coldblooded political decision to jeopardize the lives of quite innocent people in order not to miss a unique opportunity to gather intelligence information."

THE NATION reminds us that there have been repeated instances of penetration into Soviet airspace for similar purposes in the past. In May 1960 an American U-2 reconnaissance aircraft was shot down over USSR territory, and the military pilot Francis Powers was taken prisoner.

In June 1968 a U.S. DC-8 military transport aircraft intruded into Soviet airspace over the Kuril Island chain and was made to land on Iturup Island by interceptor fighters. In April 1978 a South Korean airliner flying from Paris to Seoul via the North Pole so deviated from its course that it found itself over the Kola Peninsula. The passengers on board saw for themselves that, despite persistent signals from Soviet interceptors, the South Korean crew tried to continue the flight and obeyed the demand to land only after warning shots were fired.

"These and many other incidents," THE NATION points out, "attest that for decades the United States and its allies have been continuously conducting wide-scale reconnaissance operations over the Soviet Union. In all cases which can be corroborated with documents the Russians have endeavored to make aircraft which have intruded into their airspace land and have opened fire only if the aircraft have not responded to their signals."

The organizers of the anti-Soviet pandemonium in connection with the destruction of the South Korean aircraft frequently placed emphasis on the claim that there was no point in sending a passenger airliner on a reconnaissance mission as everything can be seen from satellites. Statements published by competent specialists over the past year show that the chief purpose of the operation was to make the Soviet command activate the air defense facilities in a strategically important region and to sound out where they are located and how they operate in an emergency situation.

THE WASHINGTON POST MAGAZINE writes that American reconnaissance aircraft play a dangerous game, rapidly intruding into USSR airspace and quitting it. This was said, in particular, in the pages of THE DENVER POST by Edward Eskelson and Tom Bernard, who have repeatedly participated in such flights on board RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft. According to them, the U.S. National Security Agency plans the flightpaths of these aircraft so that they cross a foreign country's air borders and force it to scamble air defense elements. "From the viewpoint of radioelectronic reconnaissance and analysis of the Soviet air defense systems," the magazine concludes, "the South Korean aircraft's deviation from its course was a precious gift to American intelligence officers."

The article "Reappraisal of the Sakhalin Incident," published in the British journal DEFENCE ATTACHE, has elicited a broad international response. It points out that Western mass media ignored the analysis of what happened which Marshal of Aviation Kirsanov made in the pages of PRAVDA. This applies, in particular, to the conclusion that the chief element of the operation was the coordination of the South Korean Boeing's course with the repeated passes of the American Ferret satellite. Each stage of the intruder aircraft's actions coincided exactly with the spy satellite's appearance in a given zone.

When the Boeing 747 left the international corridor, Ferret was eavesdropping on Soviet radar systems in Chukotka and Kamchatka, which were working on normal combat standby. On its next pass the U.S. satellite was over Kamchatka at the very moment that the intruder was overflying strategic installations in the southern part of the peninsula and registered the increase in the working intensity of the Soviet radars. Finally, Ferret's third pass coincided with the Boeing's flight over Sakhalin and allowed it to monitor the workings of the antiaircraft means which had been additionally activated on Sakhalin Island and the Kurils.

The Soviet conclusions, DEFENCE ATTACHE notes, look particularly convincing against the background of the 1964 incidents. On 28 January, the journal recalls, soon after a satellite broadly similar to Ferret had been launched in the United States for the first time, a U.S. T-39 jet plane penetrated 100 km into GDR airspace but was shot down 7 minutes later.

At that very time the mysterious satellite was rapidly approaching the optimum position for the reception of radio signals being beamed from the east in the direction of the intruder aircraft. On 10 March, when the satellite was t appear over the same spot at the same time, a U.S. RB-66 aircraft again violated GDR borders, but was downed even faster.

In planning the incident with the South Korean Boeing, the U.S. intelligence services, DEFENCE ATTACHE thinks, undoubtedly knew that they would not be able to achieve their goals by utilizing a military aircraft. Even an obviously civil aircraft was unsuited for this since it would not make the USSR switch on all its radars and electronic systems. A plane was needed which would be assumed to be military. That was why the South Korean Boeing 747 and an American intelligence-gathering RC-135 of similar configuration appeared simultaneously within operating range of the Soviet radars. That, in the words of the journal, was a "fallback" tactic aimed at creating the impression that the USSR border was about to be entered by a military plane.

The journal DEFENCE ATTACHE also devoted attention to the fact that the orbits not only of the Ferret satellite but also of the space shuttle Challenger -- which had been launched the day before -- had been coordinated with the South Korean airliner's flight.

The authors of numerous publications that have appeared in the Western press over the past year come to the conclusion that the invasion of USSR airspace by the Boeing 747 was a painstakingly planned intelligence operation. The intruder aircraft's mission suggests answers to other questions too. Why, for instance, was this trip taking place with an almost doubled crew complement? Why was Chun Byung-in, the former personal pilot of the Seoul dictator and a colonel in the South Korean Air Force, put in charge of it? And why did such an experienced pilot stubbornly refuse to obey the signals of Soviet fighters and ground services on the international emergency frequency and not react to warning tracer shots?

"The South Korean plane," the journal NATION reaffirms for its part, "carried out an intentional invasion of Soviet airspace with the consent of the U.S. military and intelligence departments. By all accounts, the President and his administration knowingly endangered the lives of 269 people in the hope of gaining information on Soviet air defense systems."

That is the real story behind the tragedy of the passengers on the South Korean airliner.

Foreign publications also attest that the CIA is increasingly involving civil aircraft pilots in its dirty deeds -- and consequently the lives of hundreds of fare-paying passengers are being put at risk year in year out. Many examples of this type are quoted by the French intelligence agent Marcel Leroy in his book.

It is again apposite to ask the question which takes this affair out of the sphere of political demagoguery into the sphere of reason and logic and is of key importance in any investigation: Who stood to gain by it? Was the incident with the South Korean Boeing advantageous to the Soviet Union, which strives to improve the international situation and strengthen confidence between states? Or was it advantageous to those who are whipping up a militarist psychosis and sowing hatred and enmity?

The answer is self-evident. An outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria was needed by the U.S. Administration in order to neutralize the growing opposition to its aggressive policy. This poison cloud was needed to justify the course of confrontation with the USSR (is it possible, they said, to have dealings with this "empire of evil"?) It was needed to push through Congress an unprecedented military budget, discredit the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, defuse the antiwar demonstrations in West Europe, and commence the deployment of U.S. missiles there is an atmosphere of military hysteria.

The invasion of Soviet airspace was planned as a no-lose move. If, they said, the military aspect of the operation does not succeed, its failure can be an excuse for an anti-Soviet campaign. But, as the last year has shown, slander cannot hide the truth. No tricks are capable of preventing the world public coming ultimately to the right conclusion: The criminal is the one who sent the passenger aircraft into fatal danger, prohibited the crew from reacting to the signals of the Soviet fighters and ground services, and exploited their deaths for selfish political purposes.

The Japanese journalist (Akio Takakhasi) independently carried out a scrupulous examination of the "Sakhalin incident" and wrote a book published under the eloquent title "The President's Crime." This investigation as well as other evidence that has appeared in the press in various countries irrefutably exposes the instigators of the operation -- the leading figures of the U.S. Administration, the Pentagon, the CIA, and the other U.S. special services.

LYUTYY SCORES U.S. 'LIES' ON KAL INCIDENT

PM310825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy dispatch under the rubric "Facts Versus Lies": "The United States Bears the Responsibility"]

[Text] Washington -- Faced with more and more irrefutable facts proving that the U.S. special services organized the crude act of provocation against the USSR using the South Korean aircraft, the Reagan administration is resorting to blatant lies and slander in an attempt to relieve itself of the responsibility for this act of international piracy. With this aim in mind a news conference was held at the U.S. State Department where a high-ranking administration spokesman launched into a crude attack on the Soviet Union. He repeated the standard fabrications which the Reagan administration has been using for almost 1 year to try to slander the Soviet Union and at the same time to justify committing a monstrous crime.

Many specialists in different parts of the world, including the United States itself, have reliably and convincingly shown that the South Korean Boeing was carrying out an espionage mission on the instructions of the U.S. intelligence services to gather secret information about major strategic installations in the USSR. When the act of international piracy was thwarted, the Reagan administration hastened to dissociate itself from it and used the incident to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria and push its militarist programs through.

According to the U.S. official spokesman, the administration would like to "get to the bottom of this affair once and for all." This is quite easily done if you look at the concrete circumstances of the provocation rather than the falsifications concocted by the CIA. "No U.S. Government department was aware," the speaker claimed, "that the aircraft had gone off course." Therefore, the "U.S. authorities could not warn the Boeing." This is a deliberate lie. According to D. Pearson, a scientific staffer of Yale University, who has made a careful study of the facts about the incident, the aircraft was closely monitored by U.S. ground control services and the "top U.S. leadership knew about the South Korean aircraft's violation of Soviet airspace at least 2 hours before it was shot down." The fact that the airliner was not warned about the violation of Soviet airspace, D. Pearson stated in an interview, clearly indicates that the Boeing was carrying out an intelligence mission.

"The aircraft was not involved in intelligence work either directly or indirectly," the administration spokesman assured journalists. This is another lie. On the basis of a study of secret information, the authoritative British journal DEFENCE ATTACHE concluded that the Boeing was sent to Soviet territory to test out the operation of the Soviet air defense system.

This espionage operation was coordinated by the crew of the reusable U.S. spaceship Challenger acting in conjunction with the spy satellite Ferret and the RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft.

According to R. Hardger, a former U.S. Air Force intelligence officer, "it is quite likely that during the provocation intelligence information would have been gathered which would have helped the United States to formulate a plan for delivering the first nuclear strike against the USSR."

Many journalists present at the State Department press conference received with open disbelief the administration spokesman's claims that the crew of the RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft, flying just 100 km away from the Boeing and with sophisticated radar equipment on board, "were unaware of the existence" of the South Korean airliner just as the numerous ground-based tracking stations were "unaware" of this.

Nor does the administration spokesman's claim that the "United States does not use civil aircraft for intelligence purposes" stand up to criticism. As the well-informed journal COVERT ACTION attests, passenger and transport aircraft are widely used by the CIA to gather espionage data, especially about the USSR.

NIKOLAYEV COMPARES U-2 FLIGHTS TO KAL MISSION

LD301525 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] In August 1962 an American U-2 spyplane invaded Soviet airspace over the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and stayed within that territory for 9 minutes. Twenty-one years later Soviet airspace was invaded in the same area by a South Korean Boeing 747. Here is a story by Lev Nikolayev:

Attention to the connection between the two incidents has been drawn by the British DEFENCE ATTACHE magazine. The magazine said that if the public were better informed about the past events they would have treated the Soviet-Korean plane incident entirely differently. Before the U-2 flight, in March 1945, while the Second World War was still in progress, the United States launched a program codenamed "Casey Jones" designed to use the complicated war situation for airborne espionage. In August of 1945 alone the United States and Britain received 366 notes of protest from the Soviet Union over violations of its airspace.

The United States began using the U-2 spy planes in the second half of the fifties. A U-2 flight on 1st May, 1960, caused an international scandal. The pilot, Francis Gary Powers, was to have flown over entire Soviet territory but his plane was shot down over the city of Sverdlovsk, in the Urals. Washington announced hastily that the plane was engaged in quite innocent meteorological research and that it strayed into Soviet airspace inadvertently. Powers, who escaped unharmed, confessed however. President Eisenhower had to assume the responsibility for the incident.

The United States continued its airborne espionage and surveillance operations against the Soviet Union later on, too.

In May 1983, Mr Bamford published a book entitled "The Palace of Puzzles." In it he described how the United States National Security Agency probed the frontiers of the Soviet Union with the help of spy planes carrying sophisticated electronic equipment. The key air defense radars go into action as soon as they spot an intruding plane and can therefore be detected by an intruder. That's why spy planes adopt the tactics of a teasing game, to pinpoint the position of air defense radars. The operation carried out on 1st September last year was a continuation of that game. The only difference was that at risk then were not a military aircraft and the life of a military pilot fully aware of the danger, but the lives of hundreds of unsuspecting civilian passengers.

Claims are often made in the United States that the CIA would stop short of using a passenger liner. In 1960, however, the CIA installed spy equipment in the plane that was to have taken President Eisenhower to the Soviet Union. Too little time has elapsed since the incident involving the South Korean plane for us to know as much as we now know about the U-2 flights in the sixties but one thing we can be certain about, 100-percent: That was a carefully preplanned intelligence-gathering operation. It involved several aircraft and among them an RC-135, at least one Badger frigate and a Ferret-D spy satellite. The whole operation was coordinated by the shuttle spacecraft.

Nearly a year has passed since the incident but Washington has failed to answer any of the questions it raised. For instance, why was the KAL Flight 007 delayed for 40 minutes at Anchorage, Alaska, and why its crew included more people than usual. How did it happen that a Boeing 747 equipped with the ultimate in navigational instruments strayed from a busy international air route 500 km into Soviet airspace? Why did it fly over strategic Soviet installations and why did it maneuver over them? How can one explain the fact that the pilot didn't even notice that he was flying over land -- the Kamchatka Peninsula -- when he should have known that throughout the flight his plane should have flown over the sea? How could flight Captain Chun Byung-in, a first-class airman who had flown a total of 10,000 hours and was formerly the pilot of the South Korean dictator Chun Do-hwan, have made such an error?

The American side has failed to answer any of these questions, nor has it answered many others. The U-2 flight in 1960 and the South Korean plane's flight damaged the interests of peace and Soviet-American relations. In 1960 a Soviet-American summit was torpedoed and a visit by the then American President to the Soviet Union was called off. The South Korean plane incident was used in the West to launch an all-out anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. The White House used the campaign to secure Congressional approval for a new record military budget. The U-2 flight was endorsed in 1960 by President Eisenhower. Now who gave the go ahead to the South Korean Boeing flight in 1983?

FORMER OFFICIAL CLAIMS CIA RESPONSIBLE

LD292158 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Ralph McGee, a former high-placed official of the Central Intelligence of the United States, who worked during a long time in Asia, said that he had never had any doubts that the South Korean plane, which violated Soviet airspace in September last year, was on a reconnaissance mission. The South Korean "Boeing" was sent into the USSR's territory, he said in an interview to the TASS correspondent, to alert the Soviet anti-aircraft defence system in the Far East, radar systems, communication structures and to receive data on their operation.

Ralph McGee said he believed that the provocation against the Soviet Union was directly masterminded by the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. The excuses, now being made by the American side, are ridiculous, he stressed.

NEVADA UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION NOTED

LD302303 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 31 TASS -- The United States staged another nuclear explosion at the range in Nevada. Its yield was about 20 kilotons, an official spokesman reported.

This is the tenth underground nuclear weapon test in the USA since the beginning of the year to have been reported.

KIKOSHIN COMMENTS ON U.S. PLAN FOR ABM SYSTEM

LD302133 Moscow World Service in English 1910 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Although not yet a reality, star wars are already talked about in earnest in the United States. In March last year President Reagan called on scientists to develop a comprehensive antiballistic missile defense system. The administration holds that this system can offer the United States absolute protection against a nuclear attack and that it would serve none but defensive purposes. These claims have been analyzed in the weekly MOSCOW NEWS by a deputy director of the Institute for United States Studies, Andrey Kokoshin, and here are his views:

Judging from reports, the most advanced laser developed in the United States is a 5-megawatt hydrogen-fluid laser with a mirror 4-meters across. Theoretically, in order to destroy 1,000 intercontinental ballistic missiles in 100 seconds, which is indispensable to a successful interception, the diameter of laser mirrors and power must be increased beyond the capabilities of modern technology. At this stage no antiballistic missile defenses can provide absolute security. On the other hand, just one layer of ABM defenses being planned in the United States would cost $400 billion and, according to Western estimates, the entire multilayer ABM system would cost between $1.5-2 trillion. It would take from 25 to 30 years to develop and deploy it. As the system is based on neutral [as heard] particle beam accelerators, which are also proposed for use in a space-based ABM system, their research and development is at an even earlier stage. The same applies to systems based on super-high-frequency generators, and there are also serious doubts about x-ray lasers being used effectively as an antisatellite weapon.

That being so, the technical problems and immense cost of these weapons cast doubts on the strategic concept behind their development. Besides, space-based ABM systems would be vulnerable to counter systems, which can be quite effective and built at a much lower cost. But if a space-based ABM system is deployed, it would prove counter-productive. Being vulnerable, it would be all the more destabilizing. Though failing to provide effective protection against a massive strike of retaliation since, as can be presumed, the adversary would have greater difficulty responding to orbiting systems than to other systems. Antiballistic missile weapons, therefore, would be needed by an attacker so as to thwart the strike of retaliation.

Arguments in favor of a stabilizing effect of space-based ABM defenses would hold some water if the United States stopped perfecting and building up its strategic forces, but it is in fact doing the opposite. It is expanding the entire range of offensive strategic forces. Furthermore, an ABM system may provide emphasis to massing strategic forces that stand a greater chance of penetrating the enemy's defenses. What all this means is that the implementation of President Reagan's plans would escalate the arms race, not in some isolated area but in all areas.

IZVESTIYA REJOINDER ON REAGAN'S BOMBING JOKE

PM301601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[(Own correspondent A. Palladin "Rejoinder": "Playing Safe...")]

[Text] Washington -- People in the U.S. capital have contrived to disprove the saying "a word is not a sparrow -- once it has flown, it cannot be retrieved." They found a simple solution to the problem: speaking figuratively, they caged the sparrow, or rather they sealed its beak.

This happened after the "nuclear joke" which the U.S. President cracked prior to a routine radio address and which caused a worldwide scandal. No matter how hard Washington subsequently tried to present the utterance as an innocent prank, everywhere, including in the United States itself, people perceived it as a provocative escapade.

Now, to make up for it, according to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, the White House incumbent is free to crack jokes to his heart's content, on any subject, and without fear of the consequences. This newspaper, which has the reputation of being extremely well informed about the administration's affairs, has reported that the equipment used to record Reagan's addresses to the nation has been fitted with a special gadget to ... suppress the President's utterances during voice tests. Henceforth, whatever the head of the Washington administration may say prior to going on the air will be known only to a handful of close associates. Either people in the White House do not want to dampen his august humor (which at times sounds malicious or even insulting to other peoples), or they do not give credence to Reagan's pledge to refrain from such jokes in the future (at least in public). Nonetheless, in trying to ensure that such embarrassments do not repeat themselves in the future, the President's censors have slipped up: to suppress the President's utterances they have chosen a signal assigned in the United States... in the event of a nuclear alarm. Incidentally, it cannot be discounted that this choice was deliberate -- a kind of symbol of the present Washington administration.

BYRD CRITICISM OF REAGAN ADMINISTRATION VIEWED

PM301915 Moscow IZVESTIYA IN Russian 28 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[(V. Mikheyev "Rejoinder": "Senator Byrd Is Annoyed")]

[Text] Comparisons reveal everything. That truism has been well assimilated by the backstage directors of political passions in the United States. The recent revelations by Senator Robert Byrd from West Virginia, leader of the Democrats in the Senate, arrived at the ideal moment for the "Reagan team," which had alienated the American public by its militarist policy which had given rise to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Speaking at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization in Chicago, R. Byrd gave vent to his annoyance as regards the fact that the Reagan administration "has not been able to supply the U.S. Armed Forces with the promised weapons and material and the appropriate combat training." Pretending that the United States is not waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, is not expanding its military presence in the Near East, and has not carried out armed aggression against Grenada, the senator demagogically exclaimed: "... When sharp words are backed up by soft actions the words become worthless."

Then he pathetically called on the veterans of "foreign wars," that is, aggressive, predatory wars waged against the freedom and democracy of sovereign states, to "look beyond the throwaway phrases that will be used in this election year and discover the direction in which America is now moving."

Now isn't that a strange thing? Who would have thought that the present Washington administration, which more than any of its predecessors is associated with the policy of state terrorism, would be reproached for "spinelessness." But it was -- and that is by no means surprising. R. Byrd and his hyperbelligerent outpourings suit the Republicans just fine. It should not be ruled out that, having adopted at their convention a barefaced militarist program in which the face of a totally militarized state can be seen, they will not fail to "reassure" public opinion that their presidential candidate is not on the very right wing of the political spectrum. There are, it seems, even some gentlemen of state who may be "more Reagan than Reagan himself."

SHISHKIN VIEWS REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

PM301341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "A Platform of Aggression and Dangerous Adventures"]

[Text] The U.S. election race has entered the homestretch. The Republican Party convention has been held in the lair of American reaction, the Texas city of Dallas. As was to be expected, it approved R. Reagan as candidate for a second term as president without debate. The elections to decide who will be the next U.S. president, the Republican Reagan again, or the Democrat Mondale, will take place 6 November.

This year's U.S. presidential elections are attracting particularly keen attention, first and foremost because while the Reagan administration has been power, the pendulum of U.S. political life has swung way to the right. This has not only had a very bad effect on millions of Americans, but has also led to a severe deterioration in the international situation and an unprecedented exacerbation of the struggle between the two world social systems.

In his day, Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed to the existence among the bourgeoisie of a pacifist wing and a camp that inclined toward the "military solution of questions." At the present stage, the war party has clearly taken the upper hand in Washington. Currently finding themselves at the helm of government, extreme right-wing, extreme reactionary representatives of the American ruling class have embarked on a path which in effect denies the very possibility of peaceful coexistence between the socialist and capitalist social systems.

This was once again clearly demonstrated by the Republican Party convention in Dallas. The election program adopted there can justly be called the "manifesto" of American reaction. The program reaffirms the Reagan administration's course of continuing and stepping up the arms race for the sake of a "strong America," of aggressive adventures in foreign policy, and of further "turning the screw" in socioeconomic and other domestic matters. The program incorporates the "Republicans' solemn pledge to ensure that America remains stronger than any enemy."

Britain's THE GUARDIAN newspaper, analyzing the results of the Dallas convention, came to the gloomy conclusion: "The convention chose the policy of achieving military superiority, not equality, which turns future arms control talks into an empty formality."

It was again reaffirmed in Dallas that Reagan's recent monstrous statement about "bombing" the Soviet Union was no slip of the tongue, that the danger hanging over the world is extremely great. Reagan's threats are not just words. They are backed up by a gigantic program to rearm the United States to the tune of $1.8 trillion over the next 5 years. By the end of the eighties, the United States intends to increase its arsenal of strategic nuclear charges by 50 percent -- from 11,400 to 16,880 units.

The instruments of the Reagan administration's imperial strategy are diverse. They include cynical interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, attempts to stifle the revolutionary and liberation movement through sanctions, blockades, and interventions, and the gamble on state terrorism. The United States exerts strong-arm pressure in all directions. The Pentagon is stepping up its military activeness in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and knocking a triangle together consisting of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. An unprecedented hardening of the line is taking place with respect to Latin America, especially Central America. The United States is constantly organizing armed sorties against Nicaragua and is on the brink of direct participation in intervention.

The Reagan administration openly supports all reactionary regimes: Israel, which torments the Arab lands, South Africa, which attacks its neighbors, the Salvadoran junta, which wages a war against its own people, the dushmans, who operate in Afghanistan, and the Honduran rulers, who have turned the country into a bridgehead for aggression against Nicaragua. The Pentagon is flexing it military muscles in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea region, exploiting the Iran-Iraq war for its own strategic purposes.

Against all this background, the question arises: Is it possible to reverse the dangerous development of events and stop the world from slipping toward nuclear catastrophe? Yes, it is possible, the many million strong army of fighters against war on all continents replies. They base their confidence on the defense and economic might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, the international communist movement, the anti-imperialist forces of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and, lastly, realistically-minded groups in capitalist countries.

Resistance to Reagan's policy of aggression and adventurism is even growing in the United States.

More and more people there recall how, 4 years ago, when the struggle for presidential office was in full swing, Reagan won over voters who were disappointed with Carter's policy by posing two demagogical questions: "Are you living better than you were 4 years ago?" and "Do you think America is stronger today than it was 4 years ago?"

These two questions are now boomeranging on the Reagan administration. The answer to them is unequivocal. "Reagan," THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, "has clearly demonstrated his total inability to cope with the realities of domestic and foreign policy."

The failure of so-called "Reaganomics" is quite obvious, and no propaganda subterfuges are capable of concealing the fact that the promises made 4 years ago to "cure" the economy proved to be not only a bluff, but a flagrant deception of the voters even by the standards of the usual American election demagoguery. Covering their traces, the White House propagandists insist that the U.S. economy is now supposedly "on the way up." But what kind of "up"? There is no denying that the U.S. GNP continues to grow for the 2d year, the exploitation of production capacities has increased from 69.6 percent in 1982 to 82.5 percent in July 1984, and unemployment has fallen from 12 million people to 8.5 million. However, these indicators in themselves are far from impressive.

After all, production capacities are still underutilized and unemployment remains high. Most important, in speaking of a growth in the American economy, the Reagan administration is comparing the present indicators with the extremely low results of crisis year 1979, it transpires that in 5 years U.S. production has increased by only 4.5 percent.

Moreover, all this has been paid for by a growth in the army of the poor to 35 million people, by a U.S. state budget deficit of the order of $2 billion a year, and by a catastrophic curtailment of capital investments. And all these sacrifices have been to suit the military-industrial complex in its quest for illusory military superiority. As a result, as many competent analysts now admit, America's security has been not strengthened, but lessened.

All this cannot fail to influence the outcome of the upcoming presidential elections, although, of course, the influence of Reagan's demagoguery should not be understated. It was not for nothing that alongside the bellicose fanfares, "peace-making" notes were also heard in Reagan's public statements at the Dallas convention. The purpose of the "peace-loving" rhetoric is obvious. It is designed, first, to provide cover for the continuing arms race and conceal the fact that the American Administration's militarist, adventurist course remains unchanged. Second, Reagan is trying to use rhetoric to neutralize his Democratic Party rivals and get rid of the reputation he has acquired as a "war President." Third, the Reagan administration hopes to derail the antiwar movement. And, fourth and last, Reagan, with his expatiations about "Moscow's intractability," the "Soviet threat," and the immorality of "godless communism," is pursuing the goal of taking the propagandist "psychological war" into a new spiral. This was the purpose of the prevailing atmosphere at the Dallas convention: an atmosphere of chauvinist fever, gross anti-Sovietism, and frank hostility toward peoples who do not want to dance to the White House's tune.

The directors of the Republican convention made considerable efforts toward the psychological indoctrination of those voters who are seriously alarmed about the White House's senseless course. The political show staged in Dallas was relayed extensively nationwide by all the main U.S. television companies. Nonetheless, as the newspaper NEWSDAY notes, "public opinion polls invariably show that the majority of Americans feel fear in connection with the growing danger of war and react with concern to the escalation of the nuclear arms race."

As many political observers in the United States suggest, as the election date draws near, foreign policy issues will come increasingly to the fore. And although the administration's foreign policy positions are in the main highly vulnerable, it is clearly gambling, among other things, on the fact that Mondale, the Republicans' rival from the Democratic Party, has yet to put forward a comprehensive alternative to the Reagan programs and is concerntrating his criticism solely on individual, often peripheral aspects.

But whatever the result of the 6 November presidential election and whoever wins -- the Republican Reagan or the Democrat Mondale -- the future administration will inherit a heavy load of problems created by the crisis of American capitalism and complicated by "Reaganomics," and an excessive burden of military spending. It will inevitably come up against the growing antiwar movement and the people's will to uphold and strengthen peace.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON HUNGARY'S MARJAI'S PRC VISIT

PM300921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug -- According to reports here, J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has paid an official visit to the PRC. Talks were held with Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng, PRC State Council premier and vice premier, respectively.

PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD

OW310949 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] A tourist delegation of the Chinese people's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association led by Wang Fulin, vice president of the Chinese people's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, is visiting Leningrad to study the life of workers and tour historic sites and ancient buildings. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad, where 470,000 Leningrad citizens are buried, the delegation observed a minute of silence to mourn the citizens and soldiers of Leningrad who died in the war years. The delegation also laid wreaths at the Statue of the Motherland.

Praust, first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad Oblast, held talks with delegation members at the Leningrad Oblast Executive Committee. He introduced the Chinese guests to the activities of the various standing committees and deputies of the Leningrad Oblast as well as the achievements of Leningrad citizens in economic and social development.

In the afternoon, at the home for friendship and peace with foreign countries in Leningrad, members of the Chinese tourist delegation met with leaders and activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Leningrad branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

KCNA CITED ON U.S. 'SPY' PLANE IN DPRK AIRSPACE

LD301450 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 TASS -- Flying at a high altitude, an American SR-71 spy plane today intruded into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over its territorial waters east of the town of Kosong, the news agency KCNA reported. Similar intelligence-gathering flights by American aircraft took place also on August 28 and 29. In all, American warplanes violated the DPRK's air borders 15 times since July 27.

The spy plane's intrusion in the DPRK's air space is a flagrant violation of the truce agreement and a grave encroachment on this country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, KCNA stressed.

The DPRK's representatives to the military commission on the truce expressed a vigorous protest over the provocation to the South Korean and American side, the KCNA report said.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION LEADER SUPPORTS SOVIET POLICY

LD301321 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin:

The USSR's aspiration to do everything possible to stop the race of nuclear armaments and eliminate weapons of mass annihilation is well understood by the Japanese people who have lived through the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, prominent Japanese politician Hideo Den has declared. The deputy of parliament and chairman of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party, commenting on the publication in Japan of Konstantin Chernenko's book "Selected Speeches and Articles", told the TASS correspondent that the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons attests to the country's sincere striving for peace and nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union's readiness to observe the principle of equality and equal security is an honest and sensible view shared by all sober-minded people all over the world, Hideo Den pointed out.

Washington's stance is in sharp contrast with this sincere and peaceful policy, Hideo Den noted. The stationing of nuclear missile systems in the Far East, started by the Reagan administration, gives rise to serious alarm to the Japanese people. Simultaneously with the arming of U.S. 7th Fleet vessels based in Japanese ports with nuclear-capable cruise missiles, the United States is preparing the deployment of Tomahawk and Pershing II missiles in South Korea. This is fraught with a grave threat to countries in the Far East and enhances military tensions in the region, the prominent Japanese politician points out.

Hideo Den stressed the importance of the Soviet leader's call for an all-round expansion of political, economic, and cultural ties between the two peoples. Japan's participation in the development of Siberian natural resources and broadening of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union meets its vital interests and promises great benefits both to the Soviet Union and to our country, Hideo Den said.

JAPANESE TU DELEGATES MEET SHALAYEV, DEPART

LD302006 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- "We have established contacts with Soviet trade unions, and it is the most important thing", the secretary general of the All-Japanese Confederation of Labour (DOMEI) Yoshikazu Tanaka has told journalists. The DOMEI delegation headed by him left for home today. It stayed a week in the USSR at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Before the departure, representatives of DOMEI met with the head of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev and discussed with him problems of the international labour movement which are of mutual interest, as well as prospects of bilateral relations.

"We have come to the conclusion that the divergence of opinion on a number of major problems should not be an obstacle to our contacts on any organizational levels. We intend to search for and find ways to mutual understanding in the interests of peace and the security of nations", stressed the head of the Japanese trade union confederation which is affiliated in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Yoshikazu Tanaka also said that during the talk the need had been stressed for a further stepping up of the struggle of working people against the nuclear war threat, for the termination of the arms race.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY'S FOKIN IN NEPAL

For reportage on the visit to Nepal by Foreign Affairs Ministry Secretary General Yuriy Fokin, including his meetings with Nepalese Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chan and Foreign Minister Padma Bahudur Khatri, see the Other Countries section, Nepal subsection, of the 31 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BELOSHAPKO CONTRASTS U.S. WORDS, DEEDS ON DRA

LD301549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko entitled "Freedom Fighters, U.S.-Style"]

[Text] When one hears statements by the Reagan administration spokesman on Afghanistan or reads things on this subject in the U.S. bourgeois press, one is struck time and again by expressions like "liberation movement," "patriotic forces," "fighters for the freedom and independence of the country." How are these words interpreted abroad? Why do they resort to terminology and concepts which, as is well known, have been anathema to those wielding power in the capitalist world from time immemorial? An unsophisticated person might well think that Washington has finally recognized the political, economic, and social reality of modern life in domestic Afghanistan, and that even if they do not excatly welcome what is happening there, they at least no longer hinder the Afghan people in the building of a new homeland genuinely free from feudal remnants, shameless exploitation, and mass illiteracy. Could it be that it is the Afghanistan workers, peasants, teachers, doctors, and servicemen -- all who today are truly exercising their right to determine their own destiny and defend the gains of the April Revolution -- that the United States is calling patriots and freedom fighters?

Nothing of the sort! It turns out that those who are for freedom in Afghanistan are said not to be the broad masses of the people but rather those whom the revolution stripped once and for all of their privileges and the possibility of leading a parasitic way of life, including former landlords, money-lenders, speculators, and reactionary clergy who have dug in on the territory of neighboring Pakistan and are gathering bands together.

It is the latter who were responsible for the recent explosion at a Kabul cinema that killed eight people, and who fired a rocket at a technical college building in the capital, again causing casualties. Their handiwork includes the barbarous reprisals in villages against doctors, teachers, and party activists, and many other criminal actions as well. It is these gangsters and terrorists who have lost all semblance of humanity and are now setting themselves against their own people and homeland that the United States is calling freedom fighters.

Of course, there is a reason for this: the fact is that the Afghan counterrevolution can operate only as a result of broad financial and military aid from its foreign backers. And for this reason Washington attempts to use fine words to cover up its association with terrorism and the undeclared war against a sovereign state thousands of miles away. Indeed, the present administration's proclivity for juggling with words and the striking contrast between its words and deeds have become a topic of conversation for everyone. The master of the White House presents himself as a champion of peace and without batting an eye simultaneously pushes through ever more gigantic military budgets. In his view the most odious reactionary regimes are democracies, and punitive actions against independent states -- as in the cases of Grenada and Lebanon -- are nothing other than peace missions.

That being so, should one be surprised that high-ranking U.S. spokesmen portray Afghan gangsters as champions of freedom? Apparently one should not be surprised. But it is simply quite essential to realize what lies behind this.

INDIAN ASTRONAUTS CONCLUDE USSR VISIT 24 AUG

PM301613 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] The visit of Indian astronauts R. Sharma and R. Malhotra to the USSR ended 24 August. The guests were in our country at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

They visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Alma-Ata, Mission Control Center, and Zvezdnyy Gorodok named for L.I. Brezhnev.

PRAVDA REPORTS 18-27 AUG SRV CP DELEGATION VISIT

PM301141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] headed by Tran Quoc Hoan, CPV Central Committee member and chief of the CPV Central Committee Section for Work With the People's Masses, visited the Soviet Union from 18 to 27 August in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and CPV. The delegation familiarized itself with CPSU experience and the activities of Soviet public organizations, and had talks at CPSU Central Committee departments and at the Tatar Party Obkom, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

ASHIMOV, OTHERS AT MEETING MARKING SRV DAY

LD301953 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- At all stages of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle Soviet people were together with their Vietnamese brothers. This was noted in Moscow today at a meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence.

The speakers stressed that the unity of the CPSU and the CPV is a mighty force in the cause of the further development of close ties between the USSR and the SRV. It was noted that Soviet people ardently support the courageous Vietnamese people in the struggle for territorial integrity and sovereignty, resolutely condemn imperialism's unceasing intrigues, demand an immediate end to China's subversive actions against the SRV and other countries of Indochina.

The head of the delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Society, Deputy Chairman of the Central Board of the society Nguyen Ho expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for all-round assistance in the building of the new life, for support Vietnam's efforts to normalise the situation in Southeast Asia.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 30 August in its Vremya newscast in a similar report adds: "Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador in the USSR."]

PRAVDA VIEWS SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE PLAN

PM310809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For a Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Aug -- An obvious embarrassment has been caused in official Washington by the decision of the heads of government of the 13 South Pacific Forum member-states who have reached basic agreement on the main provisions of a treaty to proclaim that region a "nuclear-free zone."

At the latest State Department news conference, J. Hughes, U.S. State Department spokesman, refused to comment on the decision taken this week at the 13 states' session in Funafuti, capital of the small island state of Tuvalu. Dismissing reporters' questions, Hughes claimed that Washington has apparently not yet studied the text of the session's resolution.

It is, nevertheless, well known that the United States totally opposes any practical steps along the path of disarmament, including the establishment of "nuclear-free zones" in regions where the Pentagon is deploying nuclear weapons. Thus in Wellington (New Zealand), Secretary of State G. Shultz made considerable efforts during the annual ANZUS Council session, to which the United States, Australia, and New Zealand belong, to frustrate the plans for proclaiming the South Pacific a "nuclear-free zone."

The tactics of backstage arm-twisting and open threats have not produced the success Washington expected. It was decided in Funafuti to set up a working party to prepare a draft treaty, that would provide for nuclear test ban in the South Pacific, the renunciation by countries in the region of producing and stockpiling nuclear weapons on their territory, and a ban on the use of the ocean's waters for the disposal of radioactive waste.

The profound concern in connection with the presence of U.S. nuclear forces in the region was reflected by the demand forwarded led at the Funafuti session, that the treaty setting up the "nuclear-free zone" should include a ban on the access of nuclear-armed ships and aircraft to ports and airfields in the region. Such a decision has already been taken by New Zealand and Vanuatu. But, under Australia pressure, which is in fact implementing the Washington line, the participants at the Funafuti session agreed that each of the forum member countries will individually resolve the question of access by nuclear-armed ships and aircraft.

The State Department spokesman openly announced the U.S. intention to continue exerting pressure on New Zealand with a view changing in its stance. J. Hughes did not "rule out the possibility" that this issue would be discussed between the U.S. secretary of state and the New Zealand foreign minister during the New York meetings at next UN General Assembly session. Nevertheless, and despite Washington's futile attempts, the idea of a "nuclear-free zone" without U.S. military bases and nuclear-armed U.S. ships and aircraft is gaining growing numbers of supporters in countries in the South Pacific, including Australia. Opponents of the nuclear arms race intend to struggle against U.S. pressure and for the right of the peoples in the region to make their own sovereign decisions regarding their territory.

EFFECT OF NEW ZEALAND ARMS BAN ANALYZED

OW300909 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1130 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] New Zealand's Labor Government has banned U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from sailing into its harbors. Southeast Asian countries are watching the Labor Government's policy with interest. In this connection, station observer (Lekin) writes:

There are a number of reasons for such interest, the main one being that U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons also sail into ASEAN countries' harbors as they sailed into New Zealand's harbors until recently. The U.S. Navy has its biggest base at the Philippines' Subic Bay. U.S. aircraft carriers often sail into Singapore and Thai harbors. The (?freedom) of U.S. warships poses a threat to the ASEAN countries from which the New Zealanders have now decided to free themselves.

Commenting on this, newspapers in ASEAN countries say: The New Zealand Government's stand may threaten the survival of the ANZUS Pact, a military bloc comprising the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The scope of that bloc's operations in the Pacific, which also washes the shores of various ASEAN countries.

There are indications that a large Australian naval fleet is now sailing northward in the Pacific in line with its obligation to the ANZUS Council. People of the ASEAN countries are very suspicious of that bloc. The INDONESIA TIMES recently said: The existence of blocs such as the ANZUS Council makes it difficult for the ASEAN countries to establish a peaceful, stable, and neutral zone in their own region.

The fate of the ANZUS Council has raised this question for the people of the ASEAN countries: Is participation in an imperialist bloc appropriate?

As everyone knows, the U.S. ruling clique is vigorously attempting to transform ASEAN into a military organization and is encouraging member countries to increase their military contacts, have their arms and military equipment standardized, and to more frequently conduct joint military exercises. Such activities are inseparable from ASEAN's military relations with the United States. ASEAN countries obtain their weapons from and conduct military exercises with the United States. These countries and the United States have increasingly frequently conducted joint military exercises.

To pursue its long-term objectives, Washington is intimidating some people in ASEAN countries with an alleged Vietnamese threat. This is an attempt to use others to oppose the Indochinese countries. When ASEAN becomes a military organization, it will be easier and more convenient for the United States to establish new military bases in those countries, deploy nuclear missiles on their territories, and use them as staging areas. In other words, Washington does not object to letting ASEAN member countries assume the dangerous obligations that the ANZUS Council members now undertake and from which the New Zealanders are now very eager to free themselves.

People in the ASEAN countries hold that it is better to reject Washington's blackmail. Noted statesmen and newspapers stress that ASEAN should maintain its economic and cultural orientation and not adopt a military course. The stand taken by New Zealand, which has dealt a telling blow to the ANZUS Council, has apparently strengthened this mood in the ASEAN countries. Many people in the ASEAN countries regard the rift among the ANZUS Council members as a warning against taking the bloc road because this road conflicts with national interests and security.

SOVIET-MALAYSIAN TIES REVIEWED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD301428 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur August 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

On August 31 Malaysia will mark its national holiday. Twenty-seven years ago the country became independent and free from British rule. During these years, the Malaysian people have made certain achievements. Malaysia has an industry concerned primarily with the production and processing of raw materials -- tin mining, gas and oil production, natural rubber, and palm oil.

Malaysia's foreign policy rests on its membership of the Association of South East Asian nations which was established to promote the eonomic and social development of the countries of the region. Malaysia, which is also a member of the Nonaligned Movement, comes out for peace. It supports the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own independent state and disapproves of Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East.

Diplomatic relations between the USSR and Malaysia were established in 1967. There are growing two-way trade and exchanges in different fields. Soviet-Malaysian relations, which are characterised by stability and mutual benefit, meet the interests of peace and cooperation in South East Asia and throughout the Asian Continent.

PAP INTERVIEW WITH POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER CITED

LD301019 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 29 -- The agreements signed 4 years ago in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie were a significant event, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in an interview for PAP Editor-in-Chief Janusz Roszkowski.

They were a starting-point for numerous changes which have already taken place and which occur in Poland. The working class demanded not less but more of socialism. The party grew properly matured and assessed the causes of the workers' protest believing that the conflict should be settled by political means.

The stormy year of 1981 proved that those for whom the agreements were a comfortable platform of struggle against real socialism thought about establishing political opposition while speaking about the trade union movement. The Solidarity leaders admitted that both the agreements and the union was for them only the first step to system changes. There was a group of people in Poland who had embarked on a course of developments that lead straight to a national catastrophe, said Rakowski. During the past three years the government issued several reports on both the pace and range of the agreements' implementation. Since December 13, 1981 the party and state authorities conducted a policy aiming to prevent growing discontent of the working people and entire society. Much has been done to justify a thesis that there is no return to the pre-August 1980 methods of government and to the pre-December 1981 anarchy.

Our political opponents and their allies in the West argue that it was Mr Reagan who allegedly was the father of the amnesty as well as Western public opinion and Polish anti-Communists. Twaddle about a retreat caused by the West pressure is calculated for naive people.

People who describe themselves as the political opposition, wait for a possibility to make a new brawl. But Polish society does not feel like that, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski went on.

One should take into account that some people would proceed with anti-state activity aiming at the confrontation with the socialist state. But these people cannot count on broad support.

The deputy premier expressed his concern over politicizing by some part of the clergy which can cast a shadow on the state-church relations, against the wish of the state. I believe that the patriotic clergy connected with the people will oppose politicking in the house of prayer, he said.

At the end of his interview Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski focused his attention on the idea of agreement and stressed that a process aiming at this direction is being implemented. The main objective of the state authorities on this stage is to win over the unconvinced ones, to persuade those who linger on the sidelines and who are neutral. Creating facts which testify to the fidelity of the state and party authorities to the programme of the socialist renewal contributes to this end, said he.

We treat the dialogue with society as an inseparable and necessary part of the national agreement. We proceed with it not from a position of victors.

Our goal is to rule the state not beside but together with the nation. The dialogue is determined by the inviolability of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the necessity to give up calculations on a possibility to revive a situation created by the socialism opponents in 1981, said Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

PRAVDA CITES HONECKER ON PREVENTING WAR

PM301545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commonality of Positions"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug -- Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the GDR is actively promoting the resolution of the most important task of the day -- preventing a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring lasting world peace, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stated in the course of a meeting with O. Tambo, president of South Africa's African National Congress (ANC).

Both sides roundly denounced the course pursued by aggressive imperialist circles.

BANSKA BYSTRICA RALLY MARKS SLOVAK UPRISING

PM301151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Rally in Banska Bystrica"]

[Excerpts] Banska Bystrica, 28 Aug -- Many thousands of working people and young people held a rally here today in the square in front of the memorial museum of the Slovak National Uprising. It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Uprising -- a historic event in the life of the Czechoslovak people.

On the rostrum were G. Husak, other party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet party and government delegation headed by D.F. Ustinov, and other foreign delegations.

The rally was opened by J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee. Greeted warmly by the assembled people, G. Husak addressed the rally.

Then D.F. Ustinov, warmly greeted by the rally participants, spoke.

The ceremonial rally was a demonstration of the unbreakable friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR and of the Czechoslovak working people's firm determination to strengthen the socialist community countries' unity.

The rally participants unanimously adopted a greetings message to the Soviet people.

A ceremonial session of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Slovak National Front Central Committee, National Council, and Government devoted to the anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising was held here today. It was attended by G. Husak and other CSSR leading figures and by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by D.F. Ustinov.

J. Lenart delivered a speech at the session.

At the session, G. Husak presented the Order of Klement Gottwald -- the CSSR's highest award -- to representatives of the city of Banska Bystrica.

On the same day, the Soviet party and government delegation laid wreaths at the memorial to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting to liberate Slovakia and at the memorial museum of the Slovak National Uprising. Wreaths were also laid by G. Husak and other Czechoslovak leaders.

COMPARISON OF HUSAK-USTINOV TALKS REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 August carries in its First Edition on page 4 a report on the talks between Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak in Banska Bystrica, Czechoslovakia on 28 August. The PRAVDA report, entitled "In a Cordial Atmosphere," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 1 under the subhead "Husak, Ustinov Hold Talks," revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads...of the USSR.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee...(omitting paragraph and "political bureau")'

Third paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads...and all Czechoslovak working people on the ...(adding word);

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads...construction in Czechoslovakia.

G. Husak gave thanks for the warm congratulations and asked to convey to K.U. Chernenko warm greetings and wishes for the Soviet people's new achievements in communist creation.

There took place... (adding paragraph);

Fourth paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads...about the Soviet people's fulfillment of the...(substituting word);

Sixth paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads...and to further strengthen the Warsaw Treaty... (substituting word).

COMPARISON OF USTINOV-LENART DINNER SPEECHES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 August carries in its First Edition on page 4 a report on the speeches exchanged by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov and Slovak Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Lenart at a dinner in Czechsolovakia on 27 August. The PRAVDA report, entitled "The Soviet Delegation's Stay," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 28 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 2 under the subhead "Lenart, Ustinov Give Speeches," revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads...today gave a supper in honor of...(substituting "supper" for "luncheon");

Second paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads...anniversary of the glorious feat on Slovak soil...(substituting word);

Last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads...policy of peace, curbing of the arms... (substituting word).

EFFECTS OF U.S. SANCTIONS ON W. EUROPE ANALYZED

LD302251 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Viktor Yenikeyev, our political observer, assesses the effects on West European economies of American sanctions. This is what he writes:

America owes Britain quite a lot. Britain's history, culture, traditions, and language exerted a decisive influence on the development of the United States. Of course, relations between London and Washington today are different compared to what they were earlier. American officials however, could still take (?courtesy) lessons from their British counterparts, or borrow from them, say, their fine sense of humor, which they have been lacking so far. The White House's attempts at being humorous do not go further than the jokes that President Reagan has made about outlawing Russia and ordering to bomb it in 5 minutes' time. But that the Reagan team lacks sense of humor is not so much important. More important is that it cherishes the primeval hatred for this country and its people. It is not jokingly but earnestly that Washington announced a crusade against the Soviet Union and its friends and promised to leave communism on the ash heap of history.

For the sake of achieving that, the Reagan administration has heightened to a maximum possible degree tension in the world and fanned the anti-Soviet sentiments inside the country. Even the West European press sees much in common between the aims that Hitler had set for himself and the ones that the American President is now setting. One cannot help but recall at this point the wise statement made by the British Lord Salisbury last century in saying that the greatest error that one can make in politics is to cling to the corpse of dead policy. One can undoubtedly see an example of such dead policy in all kinds of sanctions and embargoes that the United States is untiringly introducing against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They proved to be futile in the first years of the Soviet Government, when the United States and other Western countries were trying to stifle this country with an economic blockade and the threat of hunger. They are all the more futile today since, as far as Western equipment and technology are concerned, their annual contribution to the economic development of the Soviet Union is less than 1 percent. Yet Washington keeps clinging stubbornly to the policy of sanctions and embargoes.

This summer the United States, pressed by the COCOM, extended the list of goods banned from the delivery to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The absurdity of this step is obvious. As the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU pointed out recently, 95 per cent of the entire technical and technological documentation can be made available through official sources, (?journals), exhibitions or industrial fairs. Washington however cares little about that, as it does about the fact that any sanctions and bans have the effect of a boomerang. After all, the introduction of the embargo on the deliveries of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline cost the American businessman $850 million in losses. British, French, and other West European companies saved themselves from losses just because their governments took steps to protect them. Still, London, Bonn, and Paris preferred to follow in the wake of Washington's policy and signed the COCOM's extended list of banned commodities.

Peter Glotz, the federal secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, described the act as a secret sellout of the national sovereignty. According to him, the COCOM is not so much an instrument in the battle against the Soviet Union as it is an instrument in the hands of the United States, used to combat the economic rivalry of Western Europe and Japan. This statement reveals what actually stands behind the American unprecedented effort to [word indistinct] Western Europe in the policy of sanctions against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

One can add to this the list of protectionist measures of the United States against its own allies in the old world and also American excessive lending rates to understand what Washington really wants from Western Europe. Once, referring to American economic problems, the former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau remarked that when the Americans begin coughing the Canadians get pneumonia. The time is not far away when the West Europeans will be saying that about themselves. The two British companies, Plessey and General Electric, are in no laughing mood already today. On the instruction from overseas they had to annul contracts providing for the deliveries of equipment to the Soviet Union and sustained big losses as a result. [Words indistinct] if the present nature of relations between the United States and Britain is preserved many Britishers will be compelled to depart [as heard] not only with their sense of humor but with something more than that.

GRIGORYANTS CRITICIZES WEST GERMAN ARMS INDUSTRY

PM310917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "Fictional Bans and Real Missiles"]

[Text] During the Anglo-Argentine war for the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands the name of a "superweapon" -- the French Exocet missile -- briefly appeared in the Western press. French? Yes, they are produced in France by the Aerospatiale Company. But, after all, this company has long had ties with the Munich concern Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) and produces a range of missiles, including the Exocet, in close cooperation with it. The weapon that came to the fore in the South Atlantic is a product of Franco-German cooperation that embraces the production of various types of missiles, the Alpha jet ground-attack aircraft, helicopters, and other combat hardware.

West Germany extensively hides behind the veil of joint production to cover up its own production, although FRG monopolies and banks are playing an increasingly dominant role within the framework of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Thus, the Tornado aircraft is jointly produced with Britain and Italy, Alpha jet ground-attack aircraft and missiles jointly with France, and various types of missiles and space equipment jointly with U.S. companies. Bonn is politically actively promoting the expansion of its military concerns international ties, which, in practice, allows the FRG access to its partners' military and technical innovations, makes it easier to create its own weapons systems, and makes it possible to pull the wool over the public's eyes on the question of the Federal Republic's military-industrial potential.

Meanwhile, the European public's concern over the scope of the FRG's military preparations was further heightened as a result of the Western European Union (WEU) Council's rejection, at Bonn's request, of any restrictions on the FRG's production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles. It is not necessary to be a military expert to realize the obvious truth that the FRG is obtaining the potential to create and deploy its own long-range offensive arms capable of threatening the security of not only neighboring but also distant states; moreover, it is already obtaining this potential, having deployed powerful armed forces and created a highly developed military-industrial apparatus.

During virtually the whole of the recent period the Federal Republic has been continuously building up its military potential, which far exceeds its reasonable defense needs. One can therefore understand the widespread response to the USSR memorandum to the FRG Government. This document, as the saying goes, hit the nail on the head, revealing the danger inherent in the WEU Council's decision.

In order to detract attention from the Soviet move, the people on the Rhine resorted to maneuvers. They hastened to state that the FRG adheres to a "policy of detente and dialogue," and limitations on arms production are a manifestation of "mistrust which it does not deserve." Bonn extensively declares its adherence to the cause of military detente, confidence-building, and goodneighborliness in words, but its deeds show otherwise. It is not enough that the FRG is being turned into a springboard for inflicting a first strike as a result of the siting of U.S. missiles; it is now striving to acquire its own offensive weapons as well. Who will believe assertions of the exclusively defensive nature of the military doctrine of the FRG and its Armed Forces?

The Bundeswehr is the backbone of the Atlantic army in Europe. Its numbers 495,000 officers and men and 850,000 reservists who can be called up within 3 days. The FRG Armed Forces comprise half of the NATO ground forces in Central Europe, 30 percent of its aircraft, and two-thirds of the bloc's naval forces. In its structure, training methods, and increasingly now in the nature of its combat hardware, the Bundeswehr is an offensive army. Mobile armored formations capable of operating at operational depth [operativnaya glubina] are its main strike force.

It is no accident that it is stressed that the FRG armored forces are second in the Western world in terms of power only to those of the United States. One of every two NATO tanks carries the black cross of the Bundeswehr on its turret. This entire armor-plated avalanche receives air cover from large forces whose strike power is significantly growing as the Tornado bomber and Franco-German ground-attack aircraft enter service.

The FRG press is currently discussing the so-called "long-term plan for the rearmament and modernization of the Bundeswehr," which is based on rearmament plans until the end of the century. "The implementation of the 'long-term plan,'" DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT writes, "will mark profound shifts toward arms and militarization on a scale previously unknown in the FRG." In all DM300 billion will be spent on arms! The essence of the plan is the routine renovation of the Armed Forces' arsenal. The Bundeswehr introduces a new generation of weapons and equipment every 10 years. At the end of the seventies a routine radical renewal of "second generation" systems, including Leopard 2 tanks, Tornado multirole aircraft, and missile-carrying frigates was initiated.

The implementation of this program will be completed by 1988. Then, the paper goes on, the next renewal plan will come into operation. Its outlines can already be seen today. The Bundeswehr will receive a new infusion of tanks and armored trucks -- 4,500 units costing DM12 billion in all -- the PAX-2 antitank helicopter being jointly created with France (212 helicopters), the Mars medium-range missile system with "smart" ammunition, and Pershing-1b ballistic missiles with a range of up to 750 km, and the Patriot anti-aircraft system. Agreement has been reached on the development of a combat plane for the nineties with the participation of firms from the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Spain.

Specialists note that most of the above weapons systems correspond to NATO's new "air-land battle" strategy, which envisages strikes "deep in the rear" of the enemy. In other words, the new generation of weapons are a means of preemptive strike, weapons not of defense but of attack.

Reaffirming this conclusion, the well-informed weekly DER SPIEGEL is devoting particular attention to certain curious aspects of the "long-term plan." One of the Bundeswehr's most important tasks, it notes, is to destroy the enemy's air force. The Tornado and Alpha Jet are qeuipped with new bombs and missiles with which Warsaw Pact airfields and landing strips would be, in the words of General Altenburg, the Bundeswehr's general inspector, "destroyed in the first phase of the war."

Its other task is to strike at the enemy's reserves and rear. An entire weapons system is being created -- ballistic and cruise missiles, pilotless planes, and others -- to destroy railroads, dumps, command posts, and the bridges across the Wisla, Oder, Vltava, and Elbe. Gen Altenburg, DER SPIEGEL reports, is particularly calculating on creating new types of ammunition: independently-targetable bombs and warheads and antitank machines and shells.

One wonders who will believe the attempts of Bonn official circles to deny the offensive nature of their armaments after this? Valid doubts are also provoked by its assertions that the lifting of bans on the production of a number of weapons is allegedly symbolic, since the government "does not intend to place orders for the production of strategic weapons."

Meanwhile, it was no accident that the lifting of restrictions occurred at the very moment that the FRG had created sufficient production capacity to product strategic weapons and had amassed the relevant experience. West Germany has a comprehensive developed military industry at its disposal. One way or another, approximately a million people are employed in the production of weapons. The capacity that has been created considerably exceeds the Bundeswehr's needs. It is therefore no accident that the FRG is one of the major arms exporters. In the words of the weekly STERN, there has probably not been a single war for many years now in which one of the sides did not use military equipment or weapons manufactured in the FRG.

As we can see, the so-called bans and restrictions imposed on the FRG in October 1954 when it was accepted into the WEU have not prevented the Federal Republic from creating a modern production apparatus capable of producing virtually any weapon. The extent to which these restrictions were relative is shown by many examples. In the opinion of specialists, the Tornado plane, which has been produced since 1978 with FRG participation, is essentially a strategic nuclear bomber. As the capacity of West German shipyards was built up, restrictions on warship tonnage were eased and entirely removed in 1980.

Since the FRG entered the WEU, approximately 100 submarines (of which three-fourths have been exported) have been built. The Bundesmarine -- the FRG Navy -- has received destroyers, frigates, submarines, and torpedo boats. Six new types of missile-carrying frigates are now being built. Lastly, the FRG has managed to amass considerable experience in the aerospace industry, making it possible to begin strategic missile production.

The FRG press is currently literally exulting about a series of successful launches of the "European" Ariane rocket, in whose creation FRG-French cooperation played a decisive role. The Ariane-3 rocket recently put two 2,500 kg satellites into orbit around the earth. Launchers with a much greater capacity are being developed. The construction of Ariane-5, which will be capable of putting 15,000 kg of payload into orbit, is planned for the nineties. To all intents and purposes we are talking about strategic rocket launchers!

On entering the WEU, the Federal Republic undertook not to produce nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons. But today appeals are already being voiced in Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union circles for the creation of "European nuclear forces," in which the FRG could participate in one way or another. One's attention is drawn to the rapid development of the nuclear industry and especially to the FRG's close cooperation with a number of "near-nuclear countries."

All these facts cannot leave a single European indifferent, least of all Soviet people who bore the full brunt of German militarism's perfidiousness and cruelty.

That is why the attempts by certain FRG circles to call the USSR'S rights stemming from its status as a victorious power and from its commitments under the Potsdam agreement into question look absolutely unfounded. Certain people here, however, continue to allege that the Soviet Union claims the right to "monitor" the fulfillment of treaties among West European countries and thus, as it were, to "interfere" in the internal affairs of the FRG and its WEU partners.

The groundlessness of that type of accusation is obvious. The FRG, as one of the heirs of the former Reich, is bound by the commitment established by the Potsdam agreement that a threat to neighboring states and to peace as a whole must never again proceed from German territory. It is this commitment that the USSR memorandum is reminding Bonn about — a reminder that is timely and fully justified.

FRG'S SPD DOCUMENT URGES MILITARY SPENDING CUTS

LD302214 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 30 TASS -- The spiralling arms race not only increases the risk of a new world war disastrous for humanity. It also leads to the further worsening of the position of developing countries, impoverishment of their population. A reduction of the military spending, if only by five percent, and the use of the funds saved for the needs of developing countries could improve their position substantially, help combatting hunger, diseases, and illiteracy in those countries. Such is the keynote of the document "The Future of the Third World" drawn up by the Social Democratic Party of Germany. The document was presented at a press conference here today by Chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany Willy Brandt, and chairman of the group of that party in the Bundestag Hans-Jochen Vogel.

The document says that 750 billion dollars was spent for military purposes in the world in 1983. Meanwhile, 800 million people, predominantly in developing countries, live in appalling poverty. 300 million children suffer from malnutrition. In the past year alone 15 million children died of hunger and diseases. The bank rates that are growing above all in the USA, lead to the increase of the financial debt of developing countries. The growth of the bank rate by only one percent increases the debt of developing countries by 3.5-4 billion dollars.

Meanwhile, the arms race continues at a high pace, it was stressed at the press conference. Specialists estimated that about 1,000 billion dollars will be spent for military purposes in the current year.

The document of the Social Democratic Party of Germany suggests the setting up of a fund of aid to developing countries through funds that could be saved as a result of the cutting of military budgets. This question could be discussed by the Geneva conference on disarmament.

It was pointed out at the press conference that socialist countries and also nonaligned states had already put forward similar initiatives.

NEW TIMES HITS FRG MINISTER WINDELEN'S ARTICLE

LD302155 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- Heinrich Windelen, Federal minister for intra-German relations, (there is such a ministry in Bonn), contributed to the AUSSENPOLITIK journal an article headlined "Two States in Germany", devoted to relations between the FRG and the GDR.

The issue of the NEW TIMES weekly of foreign policy analysis of September 1, notes that let alone the dubious headline of the article, as the old German reich has long ceased to exist, the very existence of Windelen's ministry, implying permanent interference in the affairs of a sovereign state, is no less absurd and unlawful, but such are the ideas practised in Bonn.

What does the minister deal with in his article? Windelen opens his article with a historical excursus and tries to analyze why no peace treaty has been concluded after the war. It goes without saying that Windelen, who is true to Adenauer's traditions, was reluctant to recall that the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to conclude such a treaty, but the Western powers have frustrated it, by establishing in 1949 a separate West German state. The West, including the FRG, has negatively responsed also to the subsequent Soviet proposals. Noteworthy is the statement by the minister to the effect that a consequence of the fact that things did not reach the point of concluding a peace treaty after 1945 is the international - legal vagueness of the borders of the defeated German reich (?Germany in its borders of December 31, 1937) with Poland and the Soviet Union.

Note, the journal stresses, that Herr Windelen sees some "international-legal vagueness" not in the past, but in the present. How can one speak about "vagueness" now after the treaties of 1970 implying full and ultimate international-legal recognition of the borders? Albeit Windelen mentions the treaties, he at the same time makes a reservation: It turns out, according to the minister, that the FRG had made a statement on inviolability of the borders "only on its own behalf" and not as regards "Germany's international-legal subject".

But the author did not stop even there. To substantiate his stand, he refers to the so-called "German treaty" which was concluded between the FRG and the Western powers in 1954. It turns out that Article 7 of this document contains a sentence saying that "ultimate outlining of the Germany's borders shall be put off until the above-said settlement" (that is, until a peace treaty is concluded), which means that as there is no treaty, the borders are not final...

Herr Windelen's speculation, the NEW TIMES points out, is a fresh attempt at collecting pseudo-juridical arguments for emasculating and undermining the fundamental principle of the inviolability and final character of the European borders. It would be not so serious had the minister confined himself to purely theoretical speculation.

The ministry headed by him builds the whole of its activities on the revanchist proposition of "existence of Germany within the borders of 1937". It is precisely that ministry which sees to it that teaching at schools in the FRG should be done only by the maps showing the borders of 1937. It is precisely Windelen's ministry which supports and finances the revanchist land associations. Thus, a dubious theory is being turned into dangerous practices, the journal writes in conclusion.

FRG 'REVANCHISM' LINKED TO NAZI REHABILITATION

LD301332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] On the eve of the anniversary of the beginning of World War II, which is, as you know, 1 September, the events preceding it and relating to the war are attracting particular attention.

One such event took place 50 years ago, when the Hitlerites created a system out of individual concentration camps that became the instrument of ruthless repression, and later, with the spread of the concentration camps to the occupied countries, the instrument of genocide against the populations of these countries. What does this event remind us of; what does it teach us? Our commentator Viktor Levin replies to these questions.

[Levin] The names of the Nazi concentration camps, such as Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Treblinka, have become synonymous with monstrous crimes against humanity. The Nazi's built the first concentration camp just a few fays after taking power. As early as March 1933, near the town of Dachau, 17 km from Munich, the Bavarian capital — where the local government is headed today by Franz-Josef Strauss, who was a Nazi propaganda officer during the war -- in this same Dachau, opponents of the Nazi regime, the large majority of whom were Communists, were imprisoned. Then the concentration camps — and this began 50 years ago — spread like a rash over the entire territory of the Nazi Reich and the occupied countries. These were refined factories of torture and humiliation — factories in the full sense of the word, for the mass destruction of people in gas chambers and crematoria. Of the 18 million citizens of the Soviet Union, Poland, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, and other countries who passed through the concentration camps, 11 million died. We do not recall this figure very often, since a total of 50 million people were the victims of the Second World War, including 20 million Soviet citizens. But, today, I would like to pay particular attention to those 11 million people asphyxiated in the gas chambers and burned in the crematoria of the Nazi concentration camps, once again recalling the Hitlerites' crimes, and that they set themselves the unfortunately not merely theoretical task of physically destroying entire peoples. This recollection should serve as a warning to those prepared to relegate the past to oblivion and thereby make it possible to recur.

It is futile and absurd to appeal to the presently quite large number of open Hitlerite diehards. Those who have made the swastika the symbol of their policy are deaf to the voice of reason and disdainful of the lessons of history. They think in a primitive manner. The neonazis assert that there were no death camps, they say all that was a fabrication intended to stigmatize the German nation. And how many of them remember that even in the harshest periods of the war the Soviet people never equated the German nation and the Nazis? They will not listen, as they have different thoughts and other aims. But that is not what we are discussing.

In the Federal Republic of Germany today it is by no means just those wearing swastikas who are trying to erase the terrible past from memory and to rehabilitate the Nazi criminals. The ruling Christian Social Union Party, for example, that includes both Strauss and Zimmermann, the FRG minister of the interior, has prepared, as it says, documentation about war crimes against the Germans which adopts the line that everyone allegedly transgresses in war and therefore the whole responsibility cannot be laid on the Germans alone. This is not being said by the Nazis, but, I repeat, by government representatives who have far from secondary roles in the Christian Social Union. But, they are essentially saying the same thing as the Hitlerite diehards; this fact cannot be dismissed. Indeed, the desire to rehabilitate the Nazi war criminals is organically linked to the present government's general course towards revising not just the history but also the results of the Second World War. Pandering to the neonazis is concealed in support for revanchist associations and their brazen calls for recarving the European borders.

It has become known that for the first time in the last 18 years the present head of Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, Chancellor Kohl, intends to attend one of their gatherings. Revanchism was the ideological mark of the Hitlerites as well. The implementation of their policy led to the creation of the concentration camps and the unleashing of the Second World War, which came to an end with the victory at Berlin.

History instructs -- and woe betide those who ignore its bitter lessons.

FRG CITIZENS OPPOSE 'REPRISALS' AGAINST COMMUNISTS

LD302219 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 30 TASS -- correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

Official Bonn unleashes a new wave of reprisals on West German Communists who are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the territory of the country, Joachim Kaal, chairman of the Hessen Land Committee "Down with the Ban on Employment" said in an interview to the PPA news agency. He stressed that in these conditions West German democrats must give a resolute rebuff to the disgraceful practice of the persecution of people for progressive views.

The authorities' intention to hold on September 3 in Hannover the hearing of the accusation against members of the German Communist Party nominated as candidates at the coming communal elections caused indignation of the FRG democratic public.

"End the undemocratic practice", "Stop the persecution of West German Communists" -- under these slogans a manifestation was held in Frankfurt am Main. Its participants -- communists and social democrats, representatives of public organizations marched through the central streets of the city. At a meeting that was then held, one of the leaders of the Hessen Land organization of the Postal Workers' Union B. Metzger said that together with the entire democratic public of the country the postal workers will be exerting their efforts to put an end to the unconstitutional practice of "bans on employment".

SHALAYEV RECEIVES FRG TU OFFICIALS 30 AUGUST

LD302212 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the all-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR, received in Moscow today a delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany's trade union of metal workers led by its first chairman Hans Mayr, for a friendly conversation during which the sides discussed cooperation between trade unions of the two countries and reaffirmed their shared interest in its further development.

The delegation has been staying in the USSR since August 26 on a week-long visit at the invitation of the Soviet trade union of metal workers. The guests have visited the city of Irkutsk. Tonight they flew to Georgia, a Soviet constituent republic in Transcaucasia.

U.S PLANNING EXPLODING PIPLINE IN E. TURKEY

LD301955 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Ankara August 30 TASS -- The Pentagon is working out a plan to build a pipline filled with liquid explosives in eastern Turkey near the borders with the Soviet Union, the newspaper GUNAYDIN reported. The "dynamite belt" will have the same design as the one planned by American strategists in West Germany.

U.S. INTEREST IN TURKISH BORDER AREA ANALYZED

LD301942 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] As is known, the Americans climb Mount Ararat for purposes other than searching for Noah's Ark. Mount Ararat is on the Soviet-Turkish border, and from there, Soviet territory can be clearly seen with the naked eye. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the Americans, disguised as climbers, have demanded that Turkish authorities not permit other explorers to come to the abovementioned area. This demand is not without purpose. Was CUMHURIYET not right in writing that after a group of Americans had climbed Mr. Ararat, special equipment for spying over Soviet territory was systematically placed on the ice mountain? After all, the United States shows much interest in Turkish territory adjacent to the Soviet Union.

As Washington's desire to exaxerbate the international situation and to create distrust between the Soviet Union and Turkey strengthens, American teams climb Mount Ararat more and more frequently. Even in the first years after the war, when Washington was provoking a cold war, these climbings became noticeably frequent. Currently, when the situation in the Middle East has become dangerous due to U.S. attitude, these climbings are frequently repeated.

Along with the so-called American explorers who climb Mr. Ararat, the Pentagon generals often frequent the Turkish state border region. Meanwhile, military exercises are carried out here with the participation of American observers. Last summer, NATO warmongers carried out the greatest exercises since after the war and NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, General Rogers, and Luns, the secretary of the bloc at that time, were also present at these exercises. Needless to say, these militarist operations had a provocative nature. The noisy and ostentatious statements of NATO topdogs about the danger of the fabricated Soviet threat to Turkey show this quite well. They still stubbornly continue to repeat these statements.

The climbing of Mt Ararat by American teams is carried out with ugly purposes. Members of these teams try to hide their purpose under a scientific cover. The prohibition by the Turkish authorities some time ago against foreigners, basically Americans, climbing Mount Ararat was not without significance. However, after this decision was annulled by the military authorities in Ankara in 1982, the climbing resumed, and not only to Mount Ararat; mountains adjacent to the Soviet-Turkish border in eastern Anatolia also were opened for climbing. This incident created suspicion among many people in Turkey; they are right in saying that Americans, not for [word indistinct], but following their aggressive aims, attempt to create an atmosphere in Mt Ararat and its surrounding areas for exacerbating the Soviet-Turkish relations.

WESTERN CAMPAIGN AGAINST PEACE FIGHTERS SCORED

LD302213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 30 Aug 84

["Repressions Against Fighters for Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Robert Serebrennikov writes:

British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has sent a letter to a Conservative MP in which she announces that the Tory Cabinet will soon demand that the British judicial system become involved in liquidating "once and for all" the tent "peace camp" at Greenham Common.

The task of evicting women demonstrators against the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles in the British Isles has been entrusted to the Department of Transport, which owns plots of land around the U.S. Air Force base. This arm of the government will insist, through the courts, on the return of its "property" in order to evict the courageous women who are standing guard over peace.

The escalation of harsh repressions against antiwar movement participants, the use of force to disperse their peaceful demonstrations, court and police repressions, and all manner of other repressive measures clearly lay bare the antipopular and antidemocratic essence of "democracy" in the NATO countries.

The persecution of fighters for peace has also assumed unprecedented scope in the United States where, in August alone, the police made mass arrests of fighters for peace in Dallas and Minneapolis. In a number of U.S. cities, particularly in New York, Chicago, and Portland, legal proceedings have taken place over the "affairs" of opponents to the militaristic, adventuristic course of the Washington administration, which presents a serious threat to peace in the whole world.

The FRG authorities are applying more and more widely the shameful antidemocratic anti-constitutional practice of "bans from jobs" against those who protest turning the country into a launch-site for American first-strike nuclear missiles. Police terror and physical and legal reprisals are being used against peace champions and are a graphic example of the violation of basic human rights -- particularly of the paramount right to life in secure conditions. This flouting of democratic and constitutional freedoms shows the antidemocratic nature of the Western legal system.

By persecuting the peace champions, the ruling circle of the United States and of NATO countries are also crudely flouting the generally acknowledged norms of international law, including the UN charter and the basic principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

However, the NATO militarists will not succeed in openly and violently silencing the fighters for peace, in neutralizing, weakening or splitting the ranks of the antiwar movement -- an important force in the present day. The mighty scope of the public's antiwar demonstrations is an expression of mankind's striving for self-preservation, for averting war, and for salvation from the threat of nuclear destruction. To its activists and participants, defending peace means struggling for life on earth.

SHARON: JORDAN IS PART OF GREATER ISRAEL

LD301916 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Almost every statement by the Zionist Tel Aviv leaders sounds as an insolent challenge to the world public. Here is the latest example. Israeli Minister Ari'el Sharon told a joint meeting of the leadership of the ruling "Likud" Party and the Labour Party of Israel that Jordan is a component part of Greater Israel and the day would come when Israeli settlements are established in its territory!

A statement of this sort is a fresh reminder that the Israeli expansionists, who embarked on "creeping" annexation of Arab territories, far from moderating their appetities, are on the contrary greedily looking upon ever new Arab lands.

Quite recently terrorist MP Kahane "declared" what the Zionists have been only planning so far. The frenzied rabbi demanded the two million Arabs be driven out of the occupied lands. Muslim sacred shrines and monuments of culture be destroyed. And now a new step is proclaimed in the policy of "developing" other peoples' lands -- construction of settlements in sovereign Jordan. What is it if not international brigandage?

It is obvious to the whole world that such an escalation of insolence would be impossible had it not been for the vast United States economic and military aid to Israel. Thus, Washington has planned to set aside 2.6 billion dollars for Israel for the 1985 fiscal year. But the Zionists do not rest content: It has been learnt in recent days that the United States Administration is planning to grant another 700 million dollars to Israel, this time in "emergency aid".

The economic and military support for Tel Aviv is directly linked with the presidential elections in the United States. The Reagan administration wishes to ensure support from the Zionist lobby, which plays an important role in the elections. Besides, they in Washington are concerned about the lamentable state of Israel's economy, which is bursting at the seams under the burden of military spending, and it could not be different. Washington is in a hurry to give every support to its Middle East "strategic ally". This encourages Tel Aviv to an escalation of its aggressiveness and expansionism. The Zionists are getting increasingly insolent in their ambitions.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON LEBANON REPORTED

LD301413 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov reports:

Not only the Zionist expansionists but their U.S. patrons as well have found themselves under the fire of criticism at the U.N. Security Council's meeting which was urgently called on Wednesday at Lebanon's request.

The Lebanese people is experiencing the deepest tragedy owing to the continued occupation of its territory by Israel, stated Rachid Fakhoury, permanent representative of Lebanon at the United Nations. The population of the occupied south lives in the conditions of unceasing terror and violence and under the sights of Israeli tanks and guns. The occupiers do not spare either women, old men or children. Thousands of innocent people are subjected to arrests, tortures and humiliations. The invaders destroy crops, uproot orchards, and plunder the water resources of Lebanon.

The aim of Tel Aviv, Mr Fakhoury emphasized, is to isolate the occupied territories where a third of Lebanon's population live. He urged the U.N. Security Council to take resolute measures to put a stop to the lawlessness and to the arbitrariness of the occupiers and to secure the implementation of the council's resolution on full and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon.

The crimes of the Zionists in Lebanon which they seek to partition and deprive of independence do not differ in any way from the crimes of fascists, pointed out Diya' Allah al-Fattah, permanent representative of Syria at the United Nations. The Zionist crimes are part and parcel of the policy of aggression and expansion which is based on "strategic alliance" with the United States which shares the entire responsibility for the tragedy of Lebanon. The aim of that policy is to establish U.S.-Israeli hegemony in the Middle East.

Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan, permanent representative of Kuwait at the United Nations, drew the attention of the U.N. Security Council to the fact that the causes of Tel Aviv's expansionist policy which threatens international peace and security should be sought in the stand of the United States which gives constant support to it. He, just as Ahmad Khalil, permanent representative of the A.R.E. at the United Nations, demanded full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

An Israeli representative, impudently ignoring the international community's demands, stated Tel Aviv's intention to go on with the policy of occupation of south Lebanon. In so doing he blasphemously tried to portray the Zionist occupiers' excesses almost as a "boon" to the population of the captured lands.

SOVIET-JORDANIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING OPENS

LD301948 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Days have begun in the USSR. A widely representative delegation of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society led by Bahjat at-Talhuni, chairman of the society, personal adviser to King Husayn and member of the Senate, arrived to take part in the Friendship Days. A big meeting was held yesterday at Friendship House to begin the days of friendship. Our correspondent reports:

Representatives of public opinion in Moscow, Jordanian students studying in the USSR, and all those present at the meeting warmly welcomed the leading delegation which includes Bahjat at-Talhuni, prominent statesman and famous social figure in Jordan, and Fathi 'Abd al-Karim at-Tawil, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR. Also attending the meeting were Rafik Nishanov, Soviet ambassador to Jordan, the leadership of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, prominent members of Soviet public opinion, and men of literature, culture and the arts.

The meeting was opened by Yevgeniy Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. He warmly welcomed the Jordanian guests in the name of Soviet public opinion, and said Soviet citizens are truly happy with the firm development of multifaceted cooperation based on mutual benefit and friendship between the USSR and Jordan. He said the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Days, which will be held in Moscow and in several cities of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, will become a broad festival for Soviet and Jordanian public opinion. Then Aleksey Safonov, chairman of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society and USSR deputy minister of health, spoke.

[Begin Safonov recording in Russian fading to translation] Soviet public opinion points with satisfaction to the firm nature of relations between our two countries. That nature was achieved thanks to the efforts of both sides over more than 20 years since diplomatic relations were established.

He went on to say: It pleases us to point out that Soviet-Jordanian relations have acquired a firm and positive nature and they are developing in the interests of our peoples. They are considered a convincing example of countries with differing social orders successfully cooperating based on peaceful coexistence, respect, equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. [end recording]

Then Bahjat at-Talhuni took the floor:

[Begin recording] Dear and venerable friends, I greet you all in friendship and amity and I thank chairman Mrs Zinaida Kruglova, of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, for her generous invitation. This has allowed my friends and I to extend to all our friends in this friendly country greetings from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the king, the people and the government. This is accompanied by great appreciation of the USSR's just attitudes to the Arab causes, and, in particular, to the Palestine problem and the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state on national soil. Greetings from Jordan are combined with the understanding of the Arab countries and their endorsement of the Soviet leadership's initiatives and proposals for a just solution to the Middle East crisis, which they find to be in harmony with the Arab summit resolution in Fes. [end recording] Bahjat at-Talhuni then spoke in detail about the history of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Jordan. He noted how these relations developed and also noted the consolidation of friendship between the two countries. He said the Jordanian people highly appreciate friendship with the USSR and are proud of it. They strive to develop and deepen bilateral cooperation based on mutual benefit.

Last to speak was Fathi 'abd al-Karim, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR:

[Begin recording] I want only to congratulate you on the occasion of opening the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Days in the capital of this friendly country. I want to affirm that relations between the USSR and Jordan have a special meaning and have all the requirements for progress on the inevitable road -- the road of friendship and peace. The USSR as a superpower has all the capabilities to make peace and consolidate it in every region, and we are in dire need of peace today. The two sister friendship societies have done great work in consolidating and enriching this relationship. You are engrossed in this noble duty and I congratulate you on this. Long live Soviet-Jordanian friendship! [applause] [end recording]

ANGOLA'S MOURA, USSR'S ILICHEV CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM301311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Angolan Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Angolan consultations were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs 27-28 August. During the exchange of views conducted in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, topical international issues pertaining to the agenda of the upcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly and the situation in southern Africa were discussed.

On the Soviet side, the consultations were conducted by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and on the Angolan side by V. Moura, Angolan deputy minister of external affairs.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN STATEMENT ON BARKAUSKAS VISIT

PM301535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Joint Statement"]

[Text] Luanda, 28 Aug -- Highly valuing the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence implemented by the Soviet Union, the Angolan side expresses firm support for the USSR's peace initiatives, says a joint statement on the results of an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

The sides expressed alarm at the exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the policy of the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, aimed at undermining the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium and achieving military superiority. The Soviet and Angolan parliamentarians condemned the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and plans for the militarization of space. They again voiced support for the peace efforts and initiatives aimed at achieving detente and international security, put forward by the countries and peoples favoring peace and justice.

During a discussion of African problems, the sides expressed serious alarm at the situation in southern Africa. They vigorously denounced the hateful and inhuman apartheid system and reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the South African people led by the African National Congress for the creation of a just and democratic society in the Republic of South Africa [RSA], free from all forms of racial discrimination.

The sides reiterated their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for independence led by their sole legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization. Only the strict implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 and the other UN decision on this question, the joint statement stresses, can contribute to the peaceful settlement of this problem. The Soviet and Angolan parliamentarians have resolutely rejected attempts to link the resolution of Namibia's decolonization problem with any other questions bearing no relation to this, including the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola. They unanimously condemned the acts of aggression perpetrated by the RSA against the "front-line" states.

It was noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Angolan relations, having a firm basis in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and Angola, are developing successfully in all spheres.

The two countries' parliamentarians emphasized the importance of further strengthening the links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and Angola's People's Assembly as a substantial factor in the development of multifaceted Soviet-Angolan cooperation, and they also agreed to coordinate their activities in the international arena.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BARKAUSKAS, DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN MOZAMBIQUE

PM301645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Positive Development']

[Text] Maputo, 29 Aug -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, has held talks with a delegation of the Mozambique people's assembly led by F. dos Reis Ganhao, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee and member of the Mozambique People's Assembly Permanent Commission.

The members of the Soviet delegation familiarized the Mozambique parliamentarians with the main directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and described the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The sides noted the positive development of Soviet-Mozambique relations, whose firm foundation is the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique signed in March 1977. They unanimously advocated the further expansion of contacts between the two countres' supreme legislative bodies. There was also an exchange of opinions on problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament. Discussing the situation in the south of the African Continent, the sides confirmed their support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. The USSR and Mozambique parliamentarians demanded the immediate cessation of the illegal occupation of the southern regions of Angola by South African troops.

KNYAZKOV ON U.S. ENVOY'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD301512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Excerpt] New York, 30 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

Further coordination of joint actions by the Reagan administration and the racist RSA regime toward a neocolonialist settlement of the Namibian issue is the purpose of the latest trip to southern Africa by U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs Chester Crocker.

A TASS correspondent was informed at the U.S. State Department that the U.S. emissary's itinerary so far, officially includes only South Africa. According to local observers, this indicates that in an attempt to achieve a solution to the Namibian problem, which would benefit the West, Washington intends to continue circumventing independent African states and the South-West African People's Organization, which has been recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the struggling people of Namibia.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK BY POLITBURO'S GRISHIN

PM301520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Along the March of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The present time, the time of implementing the 26th party congress decisions, is distinguished by weighty achievements in all sectors of communist building and favorable changes in all spheres of Soviet society. The local party organizations and their leading organs are the direct bearers of the political course elaborated by the congress and concretized by the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The capital's communists are persistently struggling to implement this course. Evidence of this is provided by the recently published anthology of speeches and articles by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. (Footnote) (V.V. Grishin: Questions of Party Organizational and Ideological Work [Voprosy Partiyno-Organizatsionnoy i Ideologicheskoy Raboty], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 398 pages.

The anthology, which contains materials from the post-congress period, examines a wide range of questions of the party's activity to improve developed socialism. The main attention here is devoted to explaining the CPSU's leading and guiding role and its Leninist domestic and foreign policy. The party, V.V. Grishin notes, has no interests apart from the interests of the people and no goal apart from the happiness and prosperity of the working people. The Soviet people trust their party, and the party is doing everything to prove itself worthy of this trust.

Life, the anthology says, has convincingly confirmed that the party's role is growing steadily in the period of developed socialism. What determines this? Primarily, the fact that the tasks which the land of the soviets is resolving at the present stage have become more complex and larger in scale. Under these conditions, the further improvement of party leadership assumes special significance. The author describes the CPSU's unshakable loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its creative boldness in elaborating new theoretical and practical problems as a most important factor in raising the standard of party leadership. The great ideas of Marxism-Leninism are the reliable weapon of the party and the people.

Profoundly aware of its responsibility for the country's fate, the party determines the state's domestic policy and its foreign policy course on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory, strives to influence more effectively the development of social processes, and improves the forms and methods of society's party leadership. By its entire activity, it affirms the Leninist style of work: a scientific, creative, and innovative style which ensures great organization and the ability to mobilize the masses for resolving the tasks of creation. An example of this style is set by the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum was a major event. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at that plenum is of great importance for the implementation of the party's general line. The proposition and conclusions contained in that speech, the anthology notes, mobilize the party and the Soviet people to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in all spheres of the country's political, economic, and social life. In light of the set tasks, Moscow's Communists are concentrating their efforts on improving all aspects of their work.

The Moscow city party organization, the author notes, sees its main political task as being to steadily and firmly implement the party's general line, seek the complete and good-quality fulfillment of its decisions, mobilize the communists and all working people to fulfill and overfulfill the state plans, and mold in the process of creative labor the communist awareness of the masses and of each individual. This is the goal pursued by the economic activity, socialist competition, and economic, organizational, and ideological education work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet organs.

The author examines party organizational and ideological work in close interconnection with the daily practice of implementing the party's economic and social policy and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The book sums up the Muscovites' vast experience in raising labor productivity and production efficiency, in the intensification of production, in accelerating scientific and technical progress, and in saving various resources.

The main field for a Communist' activity, the author reflects, is in labor collectives and in the midst of the masses. What is paramount is concern for ensuring that party members march in the vanguard of socialist competition and help, by their personal example, to develop the working people's creative initiative and social activeness. The book tells of a whole series of valuable initiatives by Moscow's Communists. These include the elaboration of personal plans to raise labor productivity and make savings, the team contract, the railroad workers' initiative on operating heavy trains, and much else. The widespread movement beneath the slogan "Honor and glory according to labor!" is also producing real results.

On the basis of an analysis of the experience accumulated by party organizations, V.V. Grishin draws the conclusion that party members manifest true initiative, an innovative approach, and principledness, when they not only engage in shock work, but also participate actively in their party organization's life, undergo a true school of political education there, and are molded as organizers of the working people. Moscow has over 10,000 primary party organizations, and much is being done for their growth and militancy. The Moscow Gorkom demands that the raykoms continue improving the activity of primary party organizations, look more specifically and deeply into their affairs, and help them become in reality the organizers and leaders of labor collectives.

Experience of work with cadres is described in detail in the published materials. It is important to lend a systematic and long-term nature to this work. We, the author notes, must persistently implement the party principle of publicity in cadre policy and take into account the opinion of party organizations and labor collectives when promoting people to positions of responsibility. In the process of cadre placement we must proceed primarily from the interests of the cause and of the maximum utilization of each worker's abilities, not forgetting the possibility of his further growth. When promoting workers to leadership positions, we must take more fully into account the extent to which they combine the abilities of organizers and educators, impeccable moral character, businesslike efficiency and initiative, as well as honesty, modesty, and a sensitive attitude toward people.

Monitoring and the verification of execution are one of the key issues of party organizational work. The author sees their proper organization as an important aspect of improving all party activity. A well-drafted resolution and the skillful organization of its implementation ensure success in work. It is therefore necessary to enhance the organizational role and quality of monitoring and verification and ensure the implementation of every decision. Much in this respect depends on party committees' apparatus.

The party committee, the book says, must use the methods of organizational and political work among the working people and deal more with cadres and with the people managing the economy, as well as with the verification of execution and the examination of the state of affairs. Party organs should not take over other organs' functions or tackle the solution of problems falling within the economic managers' sphere of competence. When this does occur, it often results in the unjustified supplanting of state and economic organs and diminishes the responsibility of leaders and officials for the sectors entrusted to them.

Much of the book is naturally devoted to questions of the observance of norms of party life, the development of intraparty democracy, the consolidation of party ranks, the admission and education of new CPSU members, and the strengthening of communists' ties with the masses. Specific examples are used to demonstrate the effectiveness of measures aimed at improving the party leadership of local soviets and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Multifaceted coverage is given to the practice, experience, and problems of ideological and political education work in light of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions. The anthology notes that favorable conditions for further stepping up this work are being created by the healthy moral and political climate in the country.

Today the capital's ideological aktiv and economic cadres, the author writes, have no more important or responsible task than to make maximum use of all opportunities to augment the Muscovites' contribution to strengthening the country's economic might, accelerating scientific and technical progress, imposing discipline and order, effecting savings of material and energy resources, and raising the efficiency and quality of work. All this requires persistent and consistent reoganization of the prevailing thinking. An important role in this reorganization has to be played by the entire cadre education system, including economic education. Extensive use is made of verbal political agitation in informing, educating, and organizing Moscow's working people.

The task of nurturing the qualities of the new society's builder in each individual becomes increasingly important as we progress along the path of developed socialism and as the people's prosperity grows. The capital's party organizations consistently instill in Muscovites a lofty conscientiousness and profound understanding of party policy, which are the foundation for molding such qualities as responsibility, conscientious discipline, implacability toward shortcomings, organization, and businesslike efficiency. At the same time, it is necessary to step up the struggle against bureaucracy, an irresponsible attitude toward work, slackness, and indifference. This struggle, the book points out, is a highly important element of the education system.

Educational work must result, the author thinks, in the strengthening of Soviet people's ideological conviction and their ability to withstand all forms of bourgeois influence and capitalist propaganda, which is intensifying its attacks on our country. Counterpropaganda work must be constantly improved, and hostile propaganda and instances of petty bourgeois mentality and bourgeois morals must be vigorously countered. We must explain to working people, and especially young people, the true state of affairs in the capitalist society.

The capital's experience of conducting counterpropaganda work was positively assessed at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. The Moscow party organization is concerned with the timeliness and clarity of various forms of propaganda and agitation in bringing to light the advantages of the Soviet way of life, and with their offensiveness, in unmasking the ideological opponents' intrigues. Meanwhile, the items in the anthology make clear that an active quest is continuing for the most effective methods of exerting a beneficial party influence on people's minds and hearts.

Moscow's Communists have set themselves the goal of ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 1984 plans and socialist pledges and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, by all enterprises and organizations in the city. We, V.V. Grishin notes, must work with total dedication to fulfill these tasks. The 27th CPSU Congress is approaching, and it is necessary to launch the preparation for it now and to strive to consolidate everything positive achieved by Soviet people.

The book shows the reader the bubbling life of the capital's party organization, full of shock work and creative daring, in all its variety. As a leading detachment of the party, it has enriched itself with new experience along the march of the 11th 5-Year Plan and has consolidated its prestige even further. This is a reliable guarantee of its future successes in the struggle to implement the CPSU's course aimed at strengthening the motherland's might, improving the Soviet people's life, and safeguarding and strengthening peace on earth.

AUCCTU OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MOSCOW ANTIWAR RALLY

LD302122 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- "The broadest public forces of our time merge in their striving to curb imperialism's aggressive intrigues, to protect the peaceful future of the world and uphold the right to life. Together with the trade union centres of the fraternal socialist countries Soviet trade unions march in the vanguard of this anti-war movement," Vasiliy Prokhorov stated.

The deputy chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) spoke today at an anti-war meeting of Moscow's working people timed to coincide with the international day of trade union actions for peace which is to be observed on September 1 on the call of the tenth World Trade Union Congress.

In its attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, the speaker continued, the United States is working out and implementing gigantic military programmes, creating ever new types of weapons of mass annihilation. It flouts the independence of various states, declares various parts of the world to be spheres of its vital interests and calls for a "crusade" against all who resist the American policy of diktat and blackmail, first of all against socialist countries. The peoples of the world resolutely condemn these hegemonistic ambitions.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the trade union centres of Britain, Mexico, Chile and other countries as well as of a number of international organisations.

"We need peace like air, like the sun," it was stated by Indrjih Kusnerik, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. "To preserve it the peoples must say a firm 'no' to the arms race and the trade unions of various orientation must form a single anti-war front."

Calls for the unity and cohesion of peace forces are contained in a resolution that was unanimously adopted by the participants in the meeting. The entire people of the Soviet capital fully supported the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the country's government directed at improving the international situation. They stated their resolve by shock labour strengthens the might of the socialist community.

UKRAINE TO MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY 12 OCT

AU290817 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a number of questions connected with preparations for and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist oppressors. A decision was adopted to hold on 12 October 1984 in the Ukraina Palace of Culture a solemn meeting devoted to the great event of the representatives of the working people of Kiev City and the republic's oblasts, and of military units.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decision on organizing in the republic the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improvements in passenger transport services.

The Central Committee examined the work performed by Kharkov Oblast party, administrative, and agricultural bodies to make use of reserves and possibilities for increasing the output and sales to the state of crop and stockbreeding produce.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has seconded the PRAVDA UKRAINY material published on 18 August 1984, "Returns From Scientific Quest." Editorial boards of newspapers and journals, the Ukrainian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and RATAU have been instructed to systematically highlight the activity of scientific research, planning and designing institutes, to strengthen links between science and production by all means, and to speed up the application of scientific-technological achievements.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE TO ANDROPOV UNVEILED IN MOSCOW

LD301546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] A memorial plaque with a portrait in bas-relief of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was ceremonially unveiled in Moscow today on the building of the USSR Committee for State Security which he headed from 1967 to 1982.

The plaque was mounted in accordance with a decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating the memory of the outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist and workers' movement, and a tireless fighter for peace and communism.

A meeting was held which was addressed by representatives of the party, administrative and public organizations, and labor collectives in the capital.

IGOR ANDROPOV APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO GREECE

LD311018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Igor Yuriyevich Andropov as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Greece. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Vladimir Fedorovich Kaboshkin of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Greece, in connection with his retirement on pension.

VRUBLEVSKIY ANALYZES SOCIALISM'S LABOR POTENTIAL

PM291501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Vrublevskiy under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Labor Potential of the Society of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] Developed socialism presupposes full utilization of the natural laws and advantages inherent in socialism. This applies above all, to social labor as the most important sphere of human activity. V.I. Lenin pointed out that "the 'formulas' of real communism ... reduce everything to labor conditions." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 39, p 22) The deep-seated processes taking place today in the development of labor under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution create important prerequisites for improving the socioeconomic machinery for labor management.

It was noted at the 26th Party Congress that advancement depends increasingly on the skillful, effective utilization of all resources, and especially mapower. This is also mentioned in the materials of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Only through highly efficient human labor is the planned optimization of the expansion of socialist reproduction possible.

1. At the present stage of communist building, under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution, transformations in labor are more closely associated than ever with the aim of the basic economic law of socialism. Hence, the importance of a differentiated, multifaceted analysis of the aspects, components, and manifestations of labor. Every component of labor's social form, every element in its content, merits a special study and the discovery of new aspects. At the same time, in current conditions, when the Soviet people are resolving the strategic task of improving developed socialism, labor also needs generalizing characteristics and the discovery of features expressing the most important elements contributed by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress to production processes.

I believe the concept of "labor potential" requires deeper interpretation for this purpose. Its definition only as the mass of labor at society's disposal is, in my view, highly oversimplified. I believe it is more logical for labor potential to be defined as the average public-sector worker [sovokupnyy obshchestvennyy rabotnik] and the relevant labor conditions as a totality of factors reflecting, on one hand, the content of labor, and on the other, its socioeconomic nature.

It is well known that the efficiency of labor potential is determined not only by the historically determined level of production force development, but also by the nature of production relations. It depends on the dynamics of production when the transition is occurring from the individual productive force to the aggregate, social production force. Therefore, labor potential must reflect the optimum potential and capacity of those working in the national economic complex for the most efficient social labor.

The scientific and technical revolution is an international process and is the objective basis of production growth in various socioeconomic systems. However, only socialism and its qualitatively new production objective not only excludes unemployment, but demands, precisely from the standpoint of the realization of the basic economic law, the efficient utilization of labor potential as a highly important factor in combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of its own economic system.

The national wealth of any society consists primarily of accumulated material assets, which are the embodied concentration, the materialized substance, of human labor. Production, scientific, and technical experience is an equally important element. After all, ultimately only live labor (zhivoy trud) enables production to bear fruit and acts as the sole source of any efficiency increase.

From this viewpoint, in modern conditions there is a constant increase in the social significance and function of labor potential, since people, working people, are still the main production force even during scientific and technical revolution. In this connection, the reform of general scholastic and vocational education is called upon to play a most important role in improving labor potential.

The need for workers' vocational training to be improved is particularly pressing. This will undoubtedly be promoted by reorganizing the existing types of vocational and technical educational establishments as integrated secondary vocational and technical colleges with appropriate departments for different professions and lengths of study depending on the students' education level. The documents on educational reform provide for the number and proportion of ninth-grade graduates entering secondary vocational and technical colleges to be doubled in the future. According to statistics from the Scientific Research Institute of Vocational and Technical Education, despite the relatively short duration of their production experience, workers who have graduated from these new vocational and technical colleges work 5-6 percent more productively than those who have studied at conventional colleges, and take only 40-50 percent as long to obtain their next grade, and produce only one-eighth as much shoddy work as those who have been actually trained in production.

Changes in the labor content and the physiological and psychological load on workers give rise to an increased need to optimize labor activity. Scientific and technical progress places an increasing emphasis on working people's education and skills, their creativity and cultural standard, and the all-around development of the individual. Under socialism, social relations provide scope for scientific and technical progress, whose results invariably stimulate further social development.

In quantitative terms, labor potential is characterized primarily by the following figures: More than 80 million people form the working class, the leading sociopolitical force in Soviet society; more than 13 million work in the public sector on kolkhozes; and 31 million are national economic specialists holding diplomas. The qualitative development of labor potential is eloquently indicated by the following figures: Out of every 1,000 members of our employed population, 868 have higher and secondary (complete or incomplete) education. Every fourth scientist in the world is a citizen of the USSR.

2. In the conditions of mature socialism, there is an accelerated growth of those labor potential indicators and components that form the prerequisites for molding comprehensively developed members of society. This is also promoted by factors enhancing the role of the creative potential of the individual: The transformation of science into a direct production force and the improvement of professional skills; those peculiarities of the division of labor by units that replace the worker performing partial functions, with the worker operating on a broadening base; the enrichment motivation behind labor activity; and the supplementation of material incentives with creative, intellectual, professional, and other incentives.

The organic nature of the link between labor potential and the trends in molding the integrated, comprehensively developed individual is also intensified by the increasing socialization of production activity. To a significant degree, under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution, the role of moral, psychological, aesthetic, ecological, and other social factors as levers promoting efficiency in the labor sphere is increased. This, in turn, promotes development of the individual toward an overall high level of culture and morality.

Lastly, advances in the system of requirements operate in the same direction. The link between the motives, intensivesness, and scope of labor function fulfillment, on one hand, with the nature and structure of requirements on the other (including requirements very remote from the sphere of production, properly speaking) becomes closer, more multifaceted, and packed with subtle interactions. Of course, the most important thing here is that as the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are combined with the advantages of socialism, requirements are steadily elevated and further promote the all-around exploration of the individual's creative wealth.

The growth of labor potential is further characterized by intensification of the regulating functions of live labor. The development of production based on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution shows that, the greater the volume of labor functions handed over to machines, the more the role of the personal factor grows. After all, the most routine, mechanical functions are handed over to machines. When sophisticated machinery and technology release a person from strict dependence, he is given the opportunity to concentrate his efforts on functions that restructure production, that is, to become involved in production processes as an active, transforming force.

The formulation of the question of factors in labor potential efficiency, which requires elaborating a corresponding system of indicators in terms of the interaction and dependence of their qualitative and quantitative characteristics, also includes aspects subject to debate. Thus, whereas the tenet that increasing labor potential efficiency requires a growth in the level of workers' vocational skills and cultural and technical development is undoubted, the conclusion drawn by certain economists concerning the need to increase the number of people working, above all, in material production, is by no means beyond dispute.

Analysis shows that the slowing of the growth rate of labor resources was associated with an increase in the productivity of social labor, that is, an increase in the mass of global social product per working person. This is shown, in particular, by the "Shchekino method," which became fairly widespread.

Under the scientific and technical revolution, labor potential is characterized by high dynamism. This takes the form of the increasingly rapid replacement (renewal) of professional knowledge, skills, and techniques, making it particularly advantageous to invest resources in developing the human factor. Thus, while the renewal of the means of production is accompanied by the removal of replaced machinery, the process of improving skills retains what it had formerly acquired as its foundations.

This is important in another respect too: If the second subdivision of social production shows prolonged laggardness in relation to the first, and if development of the nonproduction sphere is delayed, this can be fraught with the danger of a substantial shortfall in economic results due to losses of embodied labor and simultaneously, a drop in the effectiveness of the personal factor in production.

It is also a question of the increase in specific shifts in the content and nature of labor and in their points of interaction and intersection. Thus, in those production sectors most affected by the scientific and technical revolution, the tendencies for the nature of labor to change are accelerating, the range of labor functions is widening through the combined fulfillment of many operations, and the collectivist features and creative principles of labor are developing. As a result of the full diversity of dynamic shifts, the laws governing the process whereby labor acquires the symptoms of high socialist maturity and the prerequisites for development into communist labor are stepped up.

A very important condition for the normal functioning of labor potential is the multifaceted coordination and balance of its components. Whereas formerly, in order to ensure the efficient utilization of labor potential, it was basically sufficient to ensure that in each case the level of skills corresponded to the state of technical progress and that the structure of working people's professional skills was in accordance with the sector and territorial structure of production; under the scientific and technical revolution, the requirement for balance becomes more large-scale and more differentiated. Increasing complexity characterizes not only the demands made by production on the structure of professional skills, but also the demands on the balance between working people's aspirations and working conditions, the state of the technical base of labor, the effectiveness of incentives, potential for creative and professional growth, and so forth. Moreover, the relationships governing balance lose their former rigidity, stability, and durability. The structural composition of labor potential is characterized by mobility, flexibility, and capacity for rapid restructuring.

3. The concept "labor potential" is a political-economic term. With the deepening of the scientifc and technical revolution, the ideological, moral, and aesthetic motives of labor acquire increasing significance in our developed socialist society. Modern labor potential has its own specific features. It increasingly reflects fully not only people's concrete working conditions, but also the state of production discipline, the development of socialist competition, and other components characterizing the subjective factor in production.

It is well known that a necessary condition of economic growth is the consistent implementation of socialism's main principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor." The mechanism whereby this principle operates and the relationship of its components have not yet been sufficiently theoretically clarified. Social scientists have emphasized the study of distribution according to labor, often overlooking the analysis and evaluation of a person's abilities and particularly, the extent of their realization in concrete actions. Naturally, this "shortcoming" also sometimes overlooks the trend toward leveling, which carves a path in various forms and often on a large scale.

One reliable safeguard against this trend is the wide introduction of the team form of labor, particularly based on the integrated contract with payment by end results and taking account of the labor participation of each worker. This approach makes it possible to more fully implement the principle of remuneration according to labor. Of course, the development of team forms of labor is impossible without improvements in norm-setting. There is no need to demonstrate the importance, in this connection, of ensuring a preferential growth in labor productivity compared with wages. Collective forms of labor organization and incentives make it possible to polish a person's moral qualities, improve the skills of workers constantly joining teams, and organize a more effective collective mentor system.

As practice shows, for the efficient utilization of labor potential, considerable significance is attached to the implementation of comprehensive targeted programs. Some experience of this has been accumulated in the Ukraine. Six such plans include one program called "Labor." Supplementing the state plans for economic and social development, it promotes the intensification of production, improvement of production indicators, and enhancement of product quality.

Concern for improving something and its skillful production, is concern for people's well-being. This is one manifestation of the relationship between the aesthetic, ideological, and moral principles of socialist labor. "Labor, not talking about labor, but labor for the good of the motherland is the most tried and tested criterion of a person's political consciousness," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech to workers at Moscow's Serip i Molot metallurgical plant.

In principle, any human labor possesses a stock of aesthetic potential. At the same time, unfavorable working conditions, like the incorrect evaluation of results, give rise to phenomena alien to the nature of socialism, such as indifference to the cause, a mechanical approach, disregard for the results of labor, and the desire only for economic benefit.

Respect for labor, an understanding of its social value, conscious discipline, and the desire to improve your skill are necessary conditions of the creative development of competition, the development of socialist enterprise, and the quest for an implementation of ways to increase the efficiency of social production. In this sphere the Shchekino method of enhancing labor productivity, the team contract in construction, the certification of jobs following the example of the Dnepropetrovsk combine builders, and so forth are widely known, and yield considerable economic results.

It is also important to bear in mind that enhanced material incentives and various privileges can, in a number of cases ensure only a local effect, and ultimately this does not meet the interests of society or of the worker himself. This can happen, for instance, in cases where improved incentives set the goal (usually unproclaimed, and sometimes not even fully recognized) of compensating for unfavorable working conditions and laggardness in the technical development of production.

An increase in the efficiency of labor potential is organizally linked with the unity of political, labor, and moral education. "The task today is to dig the ore, even in the most difficult conditions, extract the iron, and smelt the steel of the Marxist world outlook....," V.I. Lenin wrote (Vol 20, p 95). This precept is relevant to this day.

The optimization of our society's labor potential is increasingly emerging as a very important component of the improvement of production efficiency. That is why it has become an urgent task to further develop labor theory and take fuller account of scientific developments in practical activity to improve economic management with a view of ensuring the correct correlation of work payments for workers with various skills and in various sectors, overcoming leveling trends, and linking wages more closely with the results of labor, its productivity, and working conditions.

MISMANAGEMENT AT KAZAKH GEOLOGY MINISTRY

LD301511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Excerpts] At the People's Control Committee: Commentator Sergey Zheleznyak is at the microphone.

[Zheleznyak] The people's control committee of Kazakhstan has checked the work of enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Geology. We shall reveal some of its findings. When a well is drilled, it is usually strengthened with metal pipes to prevent the walls from caving in. After prospecting is completed, the pipes are removed and put to further use. In the Kustanay hydrogeological expedition, the pipes were removed from the wells, but their fate remained unknown. Purely and simply, they disappeared. Specialists from another expedition, from Aktyubinsk, decided not to take the pipes out at all; in effect letting hundreds of metric tons of metal rot in the ground. At some geological enterprises in Kazakhstan, things have gone so far that motor transport invoices have been changed without authorization -- and, after all, these are the basic documents on which the work of motor vehicles and fuel consumption is calculated. Few people were worried by frequent instances of storing materials and machinery in the open, where they rusted and were sometimes looted. The picture of mismanagement was complemented by numerous accidents, equipment breakdowns, waste, and all sorts of alterations.

Over the past 2 years losses caused by geologists writing off equipment ahead of schedule alone amounted to 1.2 million. The Kazakh people's Control Committee severely reprimanded (Dzhakelov), general director of the Kazgidrogeologiya association. He was given the maximum fine. The chief of Aktyubinsk hydrogeological expedition, (Glazkov) was dismissed from his job. The guilty parties in every mismanagement case were made responsible for material damage and had disciplinary proceedings taken against them [privlecheny k materialnoy i distsiplinirovannoy otvetstvennosti]. A severe reprimand was given to (Selifonov), first deputy minister of geology in Kazakhstan. We hope that the measures taken by the people's controllers will favorably effect the work of the republic's geologists.

BRIEFS

TSENTROSOYUZ PRESS CONFERENCE -- A press conference was held at Tsentrosoyuz [Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives] today, devoted to preparations for the next consumers' cooperatives congress. It is to open in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow on December 11th. The Tsentrosoyuz chiefs who spoke to journalists described the development of this major Soviet public economic organization over the last few years. It has more than 60 million shareholder-members. The rate of retail trade turnover per capita in the consumers' cooperatives is now appreciably higher than in state trade. There have also been positive changes in the structure of trade turnover. The proportion of foodstuffs that are the most valuable in the nutritional sense has gone up. The organization of trade in clothing, footwear, and consumer goods for cultural and domestic use has improved. The necessary conditions have been created for the sale of such goods in a wide range. To this end, thousands of new specialized shops have been opened. Trade in building materials for the needs of individual residential construction in the countryside has been significantly expanded. The task of improving supplies to the population in small rural populated points is now being tackled by the consumers' cooperatives. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]

UZBEK LAND RECLAMATION -- A joint meeting has been held in Mubarek town in Uzbekistan by scientists, economists, land specialists, and farmers to discuss matters related to further developing the economic aspect of the Karshi desert regions in southern Uzbekistan. Currently, a major plan is being put into effect for reclaiming land in that area. Thousands of hectares of land have been reclaimed to date and 20 cotton-growing sovkhozes have been set up. It was established at the meeting that another 300,000 hectares of land in the Karshi desert regions will be reclaimed and about 80 more sovkhozes will be set up. Large water reservoirs also will be built. Funds required for land reclamation will be supplied from the state budget. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Aug 84 GF]

FIELD-TO-SHELF HARVESTING -- Direct field-to-shelf connections have proved their worth during the period of mass fruit and vegetable harvesting. In Pyatigorsk, this chain is topped for the first time by student bazaars. This shows concern for further improving the efficiency of the field-to-shelf conveyor, which already today has proved that it is valuable and developing. The collective farm market situated next door immediately reacted by reducing prices at least two-fold for at least 10 types of vegetable and fruit. [Excerpts] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]

OB, IRTYSH RIVER DIVERSION PLAN OUTLINED

PM301909 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 3

[Yu. Yudin report under the rubric "Man and Nature": "A River Will Flow From Siberia"]

[Text] The USSR Gosplan has instructed the country's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to proceed with planning the main course of the Sibaral -- a unique man-made river, 2,500 km long, which will link Siberia's Ob and Irtysh Rivers with the Aral Sea basin.

The idea of diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia, where the shortage of water for irrigation purposes increases each year, emerged long ago. Such a gigantic project needed exhaustive substantiation and a profound and multifaceted study of the problems connected with it. Over a 2-year period, a special state commission under the USSR Gosplan has been studying the possible alternatives for the transportation of water and has now produced a technical and economic substantiation for the most economical and effective alternative.

The 27.2 cubic kilometers of water, which it is planned to divert each year to the Central Asian region that produces the basic bulk of all cotton grown in the USSR (to the order of 8-9 million metric tons), will make it possible to put to national economic use vast potential land resources, as well as deposits of the most valuable minerals: coal, petroleum, aluminum, ferrous ore, natural gas, and cement raw material. The plan for the canal's main course is scheduled to be ready as early as 1986.

"The experts -- and we had 150 specialists from design and scientific research institutions under various ministries and departments and the USSR Academy of Sciences institutes -- concluded that Central Asia's water resources are on the brink of exhaustion," G.V. Voropayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the state commission said. "Over the next few years the region's largest water arteries (the Syrdarya and Amudarya Rivers that flow into the Aral Sea) and Kazakhstan's smaller land-locked rivers will no longer be able to supply additional water for the needs of irrigation and the development of industrial, energy, and ore-mining complexes. Building the Sibaral will, at the same time, make it possible to resolve the problem of preserving the unique land-locked sea-lake, which is second only to Lake Baykal in water purity."

The Aral Sea basin contains truly countless riches. Land suitable for irrigation and agricultural development there is estimated at some 58 million hectares, only one-eighth of which is being used. At the first stage of construction the man-made river will make it possible to open up many hectares of virgin land and, in the long run, to transform the region not only into the country's main cotton base, but also into its largest granary.

"Central Asia could, already by the end of this century, become a major producer of foodstuffs, capable of satisfying not only its own needs, but also those of other regions in the country, and primarily of Siberia, whose water it will be sharing," Grigoriy Vasilyevich stressed.

The detailed expert study has show an alternative to the fears expressed that the building of Sibaral could lead to irreversible changes in ecological conditions, even in territories some distance from the diversion zone. According to the conclusions of the competent hydrometeorological organizations that have analyzed the materials of research going back over many years, the diversion will not substantially affect the natural and climatic conditions in Siberia and Central Asia.

The location of the Sibaral's main water source has been selected to avoid any damage to the water resource balance of the Ob-Irtysh basin in the zone of existing and projected development of irrigation and of industrial complexes. There are practically no water consumers either on the Ob or Irtysh below the dam near the Siberian village of Belogorye. Water supplies there are in excess of 320 cubic kilometers. The Sibaral will take only 7-8 percent of this total.

According to the experts' conclusions, the supply of a large volume of fresh water to Central Asia will have a beneficial effect on the quality of the region's land expanses, which are subject to considerable soil salinization. The Sibaral will also "shoulder" the task of increasing water supplies to industrial centers in the Southern and Central Urals and in Kazakhstan's northern region. It is planned to transport more than 4 cubic kilometers of Siberian water a year to these regions.

It is estimated that work on the Sibaral's course, whose construction will take approximately 12 years, will involve billions of cubic meters of earth and millions of cubic meters of concrete and ferroconcrete.

This task is fully feasible, since hydromechanics and controlled explosions will be used on the construction project. Furthermore, the Central Asian republics have announced that they are prepared to send to the Sibaral large construction subunits with experience in the construction of such irrigation systems as the almost 1,000-km-long Karakumskiy canal in Turkmenistan and several man-made rivers in Uzbekistan's Golodnaya, Karshinskaya, and Dzhizakskaya steppes.

The Sibaral will start working for the country's benefit while still at the stage of construction. The many complexes due for commissioning, which will be included in the project, will become operational as soon as they are ready for use -- to supply water to new fields, industrial enterprises, and the settlements and cities that will rise along the project's course.

Despite the fact that the canal's course will run along existing natural hollows, its efficiency will be high by comparison with similar installations in the open countryside -- its water loss will not exceed 10 percent due to evaporation and seepage, in contrast with the Karakumskiy canal where the annual loss is no less than one-third of the transported moisture.

"It is possible that by the end of the century the first ships will be sailing along the Sibaral's new blue highway from the Ob to the Amurdarya," G.V. Voropayev added at the end of the conversation.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM310827 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Aug 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Every Hour in Fall Is Precious"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration statistics, by 27 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 74.6 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some 69.8 million hectares had been threshed -- 94 percent of the area cut. During the week grain crops were harvested on over 12.5 million hectares -- slightly more than in the previous 7 days, and grain is arriving at the elevators and reception centers.

September has not yet arrived, but there is already a feeling of fall in the fields. Cold winds have begun to blow and night frosts have been recorded on the soil.

This means that the country's farmers are called upon to augment the intensity of their labor, speed up harvesting and grain procurement, safeguard and preserve all the produce they have grown, and lay reliable foundations for next year's grain harvest.

The hum of motors is never still by day or night now in the eastern regions, where the main front of the harvest has moved. More than 1,500 harvesting and transport complexes are in action in Altay Kray, which has to gather in a good crop over a large area. Nearly one-third of it has been cut. The machine operators are switching the combines over to threshing. The elevators have started receiving wheat, rye, and barley. Cutting has begun in Omsk, Tyumen, Novosibirsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray. The warm days which have set in here are making it possible to hasten the threshing and dispatch of grain to the elevators and reception centers. The Siberians can and must supply the maximum quantity of grain to the state granaries this year.

In all, by the end of August 43.6 million hectares of grain crops had been cut in the RSFSR -- more than 64 percent of the sown area. Threshing has been carried out on 40.3 million hectares. In the Non-Chernozem Zone the harvest still has to be gathered in from more than 30 percent of the sown area. A particularly large quantity of grain is still standing in Kalinin, Yaroslavl, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts. The daily output per harvesting machine is low here and work at the threshing floors is poorly organized.

An urgent task for workers in the agro-industrial complex is to substantially increase the pace of grain procurement. State plans have been fulfilled by farms in Azerbaijan and in Volyn, Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, Tula, and Moscow Oblasts. A considerable quantity of grain has been sold by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kuban and Stavropol Kray toward their pledges, and they are continuing procurements. Unfortunately, in some places people are not hurrying to transport the grain. Smolensk farms delivered only 29,000 metric tons of grain to the reception centers in the last 5 days, although the plan is only 37 percent fulfilled. A similar situation has arised in Orel and Gorkiy Oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR. It is necessary to "clear" the fields more quickly, process the grain more energetically on the threshing floors, ship it to the elevators, and put it into the storehouses for seed and other purposes.

The harvest toil is in full swing in Kazakhstan's virgin lands. The republic has harvested the crop over 12 million hectares -- nearly half the grain area. In Turgay Oblast the collective of a harvesting and transport detachment at the Angarskiy Sovkhoz headed by P. Rublevskiy has achieved great success.

The farms of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are called upon to make a significant contribution to the state's grain resources. Here it is important to complete the reaping more quickly and allocate more transport for shipping the grain to ensure that every farm copes with its first task of creating reliable seed stocks.

A crucial time is beginning in the corn fields. Ripe cobs are being harvested in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, and selective harvesting has begun in Azerbaijan and the Kuban. Farm leaders and specialists must take pains to preserve the grain corn sowings and to ensure that the crop is fully gathered and preserved. It is important to speedily complete the groat and pulse crops harvest and to dispatch as much as possible of it to the state for human consumption.

Long-fiber flax has been pulled on 564,000 hectares, or 53 percent of the sowings, yet much of it still remains to be harvested on farms in the RSFSR, Belorussia, and Lithuania. Deliveries of flax products are considerably behind last year's. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry continue to delay the reception of straw from kolkhozes and sovkhozes and have failed to ensure its timely processing. Selective cotton harvesting has begun in the Central Asian Republics.

Potatoes have been lifted on the first 105,000 hectares, and more than 1.8 million metric tons have been supplied to consumers. Harvesting of vegetables continues; so far 5.6 million metric tons of them have been sold to the state.

Farmers and all workers of the agro-industrial complex are taking steps to ensure a reliable basis for next year's harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 11.3 million hectares, which is 28 percent of the plan. Over the past week they were sown on 5.3 million hectares. In Tatariya, and in Orenburg, Omsk, and Kurgan Oblasts this important task has been completed. On farms in the central and the northwestern regions of the RSFSR, less than half the allocated area has been sown so far, although the prime sowing period is coming to an end. The main reason is that the ground has not been prepared; in Pskov Oblast, for instance, 40 percent of the plowland allocated to winter crops has not yet been cultivated.

Occupying one-fourth of our plowland, the winter crops produce one-third of the country's gross grain yield. This is why urgent steps must be taken everywhere to ensure that the sowing is carried out successfully and a high, guaranteed harvest is obtained. All the prerequisites for this exist -- high-yield strains, fertilizers, technical facilities, good predecessor crops. Special attention is being paid this year to the cultivation of winter wheat using intensive techniques. More than 1.6 million hectares have already been sown using the progressive method. It is important to ensure that the fields are carefully cultivated, that the full amount of fertilizers and manure is applied, and that the recommend techniques for the sowing and subsequent tending of the sowings are observed. However, it must be noted that there are delays with shipments of granulated phosphate fertilizers to zones where sowing using intensive techniques is to be carried out on large areas.

Preparation of the soil for spring sowing must not be put off. Fall plowing has so far been carried out on 16.8 hectares or 15 percent of the plan. This work is lagging in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia and Rostov, Kuybyshev, and Belgorod Oblasts.

During this crucial time for field work every fine hour is precious. All the efforts of the agro-industrial complex workers must be devoted to this year and next year's harvest!

ORDER OF MERIT TO AZERBAIJAN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

GF301840 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Azerbaijan has been found worthy of deserving the honorary order of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Council, for successfully caring for cattle during the winter of 1983-84 and for winning the all-union socialist competition in the field of upgrading livestock products and increasing their sales. The order was presented at the meeting held at the [word indistinct] hall today by representatives from the republic's party, soviets, council of trade unions, Komsomol organizations, and toiling collectives.

Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Svetlana Kasumova, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Isay Mamedov, Fuad Musayev, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Gasan Gasanov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, Boris Kevorkov, Dzhangir Muslim-Zade, and Lidiya Rasulova; (Mikhayl Tramasgorov), secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium; Ivan (?Kudinov), official of the CPSU Central Committee; Shamil' Rasi-Zade, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; leading officials in the economic and industrial production fields, scientists, and cultural officials sat in the meeting's chairmanship council.

Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, opened the meeting. Amid loud applause, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Chernenko was elected as an honorary member of the chairmanship council. The floor was given to (Mikhail Tramasgorov), secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Council, he congratulated the participants of the jubilant meeting and all the workers of the republic for great success in their work and for the homeland's award. Amid the continuing applause of those gathered in the hall, (Mikhail Tramasgorov) presented the honorary decree.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the gathering. The representatives of toiling collectives also spoke, warmly thanking the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Chernenko for the high appraisal of the work carried out by the Azerbaijan livestock breeders and for the importance attached to the republic's development and upgrading of the welfare of its [word indistinct]. They assured all that the Azerbaijan livestock breeders and the republic's workers will channel all their strength and utilize their experience and knowledge for successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and make the effort required for realizing the Food Program.

The participants of the meeting overwhelmingly approved a congratulatory message to the CPSU Central Committee.

COSMOS-1591 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 30 AUGUST

LD310845 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1591, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday to carry on the research into the natural resources of the earth in the interests of various branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: Initial orbital period -- 89.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 300 km, the minimum distance -- 220 km, and orbital inclination -- 82.3 degrees.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally. The incoming information is being referred to the state research and production centre "Priroda" for processing and utilization.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS REPORT INTERCOSMOS PROJECT

LD302018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As we have already reported, Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have carried out the integrated Black Sea and Gyunesh experiments. Now over to the space station.

[Kizim] Hello, esteemed viewers, we are currently taking part in the international experiments Gyunesh-(?84) and Black Sea. Specialists from many socialist countries are working with us. We are at the top level of the research. Below us, instruments similar to ours are in operation on aircraft, ocean-going ships, and on the ground. In addition, they have spectrometers, infra-red imagers and radiometric complexes. Soils are being analyzed, water samples taken, and test boreholes being sunk. As a result, the possibility of studying the oceans and dry land from space is being clarified.

[Atkov] You know, in this experiment the Black Sea is a model for the ocean. After all, it has virtually everything: its own eddy currents, rising water columns, river outflows, and shelf zones. On dry land, the Greater Caucasus mountains, the river valleys of Azerbaijan and the renowned Alazani valley have been chosen for study. This is an integrated experiment.

[Solovyev] The Caucasus mountain slopes have also been taken as a model, because many nature zones are concentrated there. Basically, the whole world is there in miniature. As a result, recommendations will be made for the rational use of grazing and irrigated land. Nature reserves and reclaimed land are being studied during the experiment. The point is that the earth is changing. This is also one of the questions we are studying in the experiments. Overall, the answers may help to solve the global problem of nature conservation and the preservation of life on earth. Basically, we are currently tackling purely peaceful experiments like these within the framework of international cooperation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON NUCLEAR POWER, SAFETY

LD301646 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The nuclear power stations of the USSR now account for about nine per cent of the entire amount of electric power produced in the country, Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy, has said in an interview with the Moscow journal PRIRODA. Nuclear power engineering is characterised by a very rapid pace of development. It may be recalled that in 1954 there was only one atomic power plant in the world, that in Obninsk with a power of five thousand kilowatts whereas the world's biggest nuclear power station which is three hundred times as powerful as the first one was put into operation in Lithuania in 1983.

Academician Petrosyants has referred to the development of fast-neutron reactors as the general direction of the development of the nuclear power industry of the USSR. The first fast-neutron-reactor nuclear power plant came into operation in Dimitrovgrad in 1969 whereas the Beloyarsk nuclear power station in the Urals became the world's biggest station of this type in 1980.

The USSR is one of the first in the world to start building two commerical heat-supply stations. One of them is under construction in Gorkiy and the other one in Voronezh. A nuclear central heating and power plant which produces electricity and heat is being built in Odessa. In future such stations will appear in many large cities.

Petrosyants answered a question about the degree of safety of nuclear power stations. Not a single facility, not a single technical installation in the world has been or is being built with such a degree of reliability and safety as nuclear reactors and nuclear power stations. In the past thirty years nuclear power stations have shown full reliability and safety. The controlled and peaceful utilisation of atomic energy poses no radiation danger, Petrosyants emphasized.

DEPUTY MINISTER NOTES PROGRESS ON GAS PIPELINES

LD301105 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The builders of Soviet oil and gas trunklines have traversed the way equal to the length of the equator since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). Over the period they have brought into operation more than 42,000 kilometres of trunk pipelines. The amount of building and assembly work exceeded by 50 per cent that done in the corresponding period of the previous five-year plan period, Gennadiy Shmal, first deputy minister for the construction of oil and gas industry enterprises of the USSR, has told a TASS correspondent in an interview on the eve of the traditional oil and gas industry workers' holiday which is to be marked in this country on Sunday.

Six gas pipelines are to be built from Western Siberia to the central parts of the country in the current five-year plan period. The pipelines running from Urengoy to Moscow, Petrovsk and Novopskov have been completed much ahead of schedule. He pointed out that, despite all the "sanctions" and attempts by the U.S. Administration, the line part of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline has been built three times as fast as the normative period allotted to it. The construction of all compressor stations has been completed on the pipeline in the current year, which makes it possible to use the pipeline at full capacity.

Quite recently the builders achieved a new success -- they brought into operation a three-thousand-kilometre gas pipeline Urengoy-Centre-1 earlier than planned. They are now assigned the task to complete the main amount of work in the current year on the construction of the gas pipeline Urengoy-Centre-2.

Western Siberia will remain the centre of application of the efforts of the workers of the industry in future as well, Gennadiy Shmal said. The Yamburg gas-field beyond the polar circle will become the basic one for the gas industry next five-year plan period. The construction of oil-field surface facilities in western Siberia proceeds at an intensive pace. Particular attention is being given to the construction and putting into operation of the gas-lift compressor stations at the Samotlor field. The stations have been included in the list of facilities which are of paramount state importance.

BRIEFS

SHIP NAVIGATED BY SATELLITE -- The specialized engineering-geological vessel "Trias", the first in the country, has moored at the port of Korsakov on Sakhalin. It is the only scientific-research vessel in the country at the moment plugged into the international (inmorsad) satellite navigation system. It carries an underwater robot, geological sonars, underwater TV system, and the latest geophysics equipment. The ship's design and equipment enables it to carry out protracted geological prospecting in the most difficult natural and navigational conditions. It has joined the fleet of the Far East Marine Geological-Geophysical Oil and Gas Prospecting Trust. Chief of the trust Kazimirov relates that its first task is to look for marine deposits off Sakhalin. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 84 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS JANE'S YEARBOOK ALLEGATIONS

PM301013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Ye. Nikitin 'Rejoinder': "Lies to the Accompaniment of Drumbeats"]

[Text] The well-known Swedish writer Astrid Lindgren created the character of the old sea wolf Captain Long Stocking. He would hold organized evenings of lie-telling, invariably to the accompaniment of drumbeats. The more he lied, the greater the inspiration with which his audience beat their drums.

John Moore was evidently counting on an incredible din when he wrote the foreword to the latest edition of the British reference work on navies, JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS.

As compiler and chief editor of this publication, Moore gave full rein to his fantasy and anti-Soviet feelings. He asserts, for instance, that "subunits of elite Russian commandos operating from submarines and converted merchant ships are penetrating Sweden's territorial waters." "All areas of the Swedish coast from Haparanda in the north to Malmo in the south," Moore writes, "have been visited by the Russians." There is no need to quote further from these delirious fabrications.

But here is what DPA has reported from Stockholm: A 10-meter "submarine" proved to be the drainage pipe of a washing machine, while an "underwater vessel" raised to the surface proved to be an automobile sunk by some swindler anxious to claim the insurance. In connection with the fruitless quest for the "foreign vessel," Swedish Defense Minister A. Thunborg himself compared this search with the quest for the monster in Scotland's Loch Ness.

Understandably, Moore keeps quiet about this evidence, nor has he cited the evidence of the Swedish journalist Hasselbom who, on the basis of a detailed study of documents, has proven that NATO submarines have been operating in Swedish territorial waters. The author of the libelous foreword has also closed his eyes to the conclusion of his compatriot, Vice Admiral McGeoch, who has stated that all the "facts" presented to him with regard to Soviet submarines are fabricated.

Mr Moore should be remainded of his words in a similar foreword 10 years ago. "The principle of the founder of this publication, Fred Jane, that 'There is no place in this book for personal sympathies or antipathies,' remains unshakable to this day." Moore has obviously forgotten his own assurances, and he is now guided not by the principle of objectivity but, forgive the play on words, the principle of no principle.

Captain Long Stocking's laurels give Captain Moore no rest. There is a certain difference between the two, however. The former's lies were harmless. He lied out of love for his art, as they say, while the latter lies out of hatred for socialism.

In the former instance, the drummers' inspiration depended on the size of the lie. In the latter, Moore's lies are all the more inspired, the stronger the beating of the propagandist anti-Soviet drums of the West.